

UNRWA appeals to Arab summit

VIENNA (R) — A financially troubled United Nations agency relieving the hardship of Palestinians in the Middle East said Friday it had appealed urgently to Arab states for cash to avert painful cuts in its services. The commissioner-general of the U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), Olaf Rydbeck, in a message to Arab summit in Casablanca, called for donations to bridge an \$8 million 1985 budget gap. "I appeal to all concerned authorities to come to the aid of UNRWA... If UNRWA does not receive new contributions, major and painful cuts in its basic programmes will be inevitable," a spokesman quoted the message as saying. The gap remained despite recent generous additional contributions by the United States, Australia, Canada, Japan and Nordic countries, the spokesman said. Spending cuts have been caused by a shortage of donations.

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Jakarta ready to host NAM summit

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia said on Friday it was ready to host next year's non-aligned summit. Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja said several non-aligned countries had asked Indonesia to host the summit, originally due to have been held in Iraq. "We are prepared if there is a unanimous vote by the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)," Mr. Mochtar told a news conference.

Israeli shot in Gaza Strip

TEL AVIV (AP) — An unidentified man shot and wounded an Israeli metal merchant in the town of Bani Suhaila in the Israeli-occupied Gaza Strip, military sources said. The sources who demanded anonymity in compliance with army regulations said Meir Yohana from the Negev Desert settlement of Kiryat Melachi was slightly wounded in the shoulder Thursday night.

Pakistan backs mini Islamic summit plan

ISLAMABAD (R) — Pakistan has agreed to a proposal by Morocco's King Hassan for a mini Islamic summit in New York next October, Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC) Secretary General Shariuddin Firzadi said Friday. Mr. Firzadi told reporters he had discussed the proposal with President Muhammad Zia Ul Haq who had agreed to meet other Islamic heads of state attending the U.N. General Assembly.

Thatcher warns drug smugglers

LONDON (R) — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher on Friday warned drug smugglers to stay out of Britain, telling them they faced long jail sentences if caught. Mrs. Thatcher, who watched customs officers at work at London's Heathrow airport, said the government planned tough new anti-smuggling laws and would mobilise resources to defeat the drug problem.

Soviet diplomat missing in Rome

ROME (R) — A Soviet diplomat went missing last week during a visit to Rome, according to the Soviet embassy in Rome. Vitaly Yurchenko, 50, who is based at the Foreign Ministry in Moscow, was last seen leaving a Soviet residence in the Italian capital on Aug. 1.

Turelki, Wu hold talks

PEKING (R) — Libyan Foreign Minister Ali Abdul Salam Al Turelki held talks in Peking Friday with his Chinese counterpart Wu Xueqian on bilateral and international issues including the Middle East, the official New China News Agency reported. Mr. Wu said that on the Palestinian issue, China respected "the efforts and choices made by the Arab countries and the Palestine Liberation Organisation through full consultation to recover their lost territories."

Arab summit concludes in Casablanca; Masri describes results as positive

Final statement notes compatibility between Fez plan and Jordanian-Palestinian accord

Committees formed to heal inter-Arab rifts Lebanon, PLO urged to reconcile differences

Conference issues strong warning to Iran

By Lamis K. Andoni and Suleiman Qudrah

CASABLANCA — Arab leaders ended a three-day summit here with a compromise position seen as a boost for the efforts of Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) to resolve the Middle East conflict.

The final communique of the three-day extraordinary summit said that participants took note of the Feb. 11 Jordanian-Palestinian accord.

It added that the PLO and Jordan saw the accord as being in harmony with a Middle East peace plan adopted at the last Arab summit in Fez in 1982.

Foreign Minister Taher Al Masri, member of the Jordanian delegation to the summit, described the outcome of the conference as positive.

The resolutions adopted by the conference call for optimism for joint Arab action, he said.

The summit's response to the Feb. 11 Jordan-PLO accord was "positive and clear as a result of what His Majesty King Hussein stated in his speech (on Wednesday) to the conference and the efforts he made with other Arab leaders attending the meeting," he said.

"We consider the outcome of the summit as a victory for what Jordan has always been calling for — the necessity of holding these important and effective conferences — and the summit's final communique is a confirmation of the importance and effectiveness of such meetings," Mr. Masri told reporters.

Arab League Secretary-General Chadi Klibi announced the final resolution of the two-day summit, which has been marred by the boycott or absence of several key Arab leaders.

"We have noted with appreciation the ample explanation that King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat gave about the harmony of the Palestine-Jordanian plan with the Fez plan," Mr. Klibi said.

"We reiterate the need for unanimous Arab abstention by the spirit and resolutions of Fez's plan," Mr. Klibi said.

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King leaves for Spain

CASABLANCA (Petra) — His Majesty King Hassan left Morocco for Spain on Friday after the conclusion of the extraordinary Arab summit in Casablanca. During his visit to Spain King Hassan will meet with King Juan Carlos and discuss issues of mutual interest and bilateral relations and means to strengthen them.

Prime Minister Zaki Rifai, Royal Court Chief Marwan Al Jassam and Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaki are accompanying the King in his visit to Spain. King Hassan II of Morocco and high-ranking Moroccan officials were at Casablanca airport to see off King Hussein.

Berri reacts coolly to Gemayel's optimism for national reform

BEIRUT (R) — Shi'ite Muslim leader Nabih Berri was Friday quoted as saying President Amin Gemayel's hopes of agreement on political reform in Lebanon gave little cause for optimism.

"Our experience with the (Gemayel) regime does not encourage one to be optimistic," Mr. Berri, leader of the Shi'ite Amal militia, told Beirut's Al Kalkila newspaper.

Mr. Gemayel said after meeting Syrian President Hafez Al Assad on Thursday that the hoped broad outlines for a new constitution and political system could be agreed soon.

Mr. Berri, himself a cabinet minister, noted the government had not yet implemented reforms promised more than a year ago when the "national unity" cabinet was formed. "The test remains in the implementation," he added.

Mr. Gemayel's talks in Damascus followed the formation this week of a "national unity front" of Muslim and leftist parties and moderate Christians demanding an end to Lebanon's sectarian political system as a basis for ending the 10-year civil war.

The president, under increasing pressure from both Muslims and Christians to resign, said he welcomed the required dialogue.

came all "overtures or initiatives aimed at reaching a joint (peace) concept," but did not say whether he accepted the front's demands.

Local radios meanwhile said fresh fighting between militias erupted at midday along the "green line" dividing Beirut. There were no reports of casualties.

But Beirut Radio said one man was killed in a brief clash between Amal and a small Sunni Muslim militia on the mainly Muslim western side of the battlefield.

Militiamen have disappeared from the streets of West Beirut since a Syrian-backed security plan was implemented there last month, but the plan has not been extended to the green line.

In a press conference in Damascus Thursday night after talks with Mr. Assad, Mr. Gemayel said "we are now in the course of framing a programme to bring all Lebanese parties to a comprehensive national dialogue."

The constitutional and political system had to be changed to conform with "the reality of life in Lebanon," Mr. Gemayel said, adding that he believed "the next few weeks will produce some concepts through which we will reach the required dialogue."

Mr. Gemayel called his meeting with Mr. Assad "very successful".

Mr. Assad, who has given his blessings to the new "national unity front," told reporters that he now saw "the spirit of dialogue in Lebanon more than at any time in the past."

The important thing was that all Lebanese parties were heading for reform, "notably President Gemayel," said Mr. Assad, who later met Mr. Berri and socialist leader Walid Jumblatt.

The mostly Christian Falange Party said it would not respond to the front's demands for broad reforms until the coalition made clear whether its programme was meant as a basis for dialogue or was "a solution to be imposed by force."

Meanwhile, Israeli fighter-bombers attacked a Palestinian base in Lebanon Thursday as residents in the south reported Israeli troops were preparing to quit a battle-torn sector of their border "security zone."

Witnesses told Reuters two Palestinians were wounded in the raid, near the town of Shtoura in the south.

(Continued on page 2)

American ex-navy officer convicted in spy case

NORFOLK, Virginia (Agencies) — A former U.S. navy officer was convicted Friday of seven counts of spying for the Soviet Union in a case involving the most serious breach of U.S. navy security in history.

Judge J. Calvin Clark issued the ruling after hearing closing arguments from the defence and the prosecution in the trial of Arthur Walker, a retired army lieutenant commander. Sentencing was set for Oct. 15.

Mr. Walker, one of four former or current navy men accused of involvement in a spy ring, faces a maximum sentence of life imprisonment.

Mr. Walker, 50, stood but showed no reaction as Judge Clark announced the verdict.

Going through each count of the indictment, Judge Clark ruled that the government had proven its case beyond a reasonable doubt.

He found Mr. Walker guilty on one count of conspiring with his brother, John A. Walker Jr., to deliver classified navy documents to the Soviet Union. He also convicted him of three charges relating to the passage of documents on Sept. 2, 1981, and three counts of passing navy secrets on April 28, 1982.

The defence team had been prepared for the verdict.

"I told him to expect the worst," defence attorney Samuel Meekins told reporters as he walked into court earlier Friday.

During closing arguments, prosecutors argued that Mr. Walker knew what he was doing and was not tricked into helping his brother spy for the Soviet Union, but the defence contended the government had not proved the brother was a Soviet agent.

"The defendant was not duped or misled into spying," said Assistant U.S. Attorney Robert J. Seidel.

Mr. Seidel said Mr. Walker knew the importance of the navy documents he allegedly passed to his brother for the Soviet Union and knew they could damage the United States.

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A scene from the concluding session of an extraordinary Arab summit held in Casablanca, Morocco, Friday (Petra photo)

22 Palestinians freed from Israeli jails face deportation

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Twenty-two Palestinians released from Israeli jails as part of a prisoner exchange in May will have to leave the West Bank, Israeli sources were quoted as saying Friday.

The Associated Press said the source, making a statement through the Israeli press office, said that 31 of the 1,150 released Palestinians had been permitted to remain in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip temporarily until it was decided "whether they had the right to take up residence there."

This was in accordance with the prisoner exchange agreement mediated by the International Committee of Red Cross, the source said. About 600 of the released prisoners were allowed to return to their homes in the West Bank and Gaza Strip, while the rest were flown to Geneva. They later flew to Libya, Syria and other Arab countries.

The sources said it had been decided that 22 of the 31 "were not legal residents" of the occupied territories and would have to leave, although they did not indicate when this would happen.

Meanwhile, Israeli Radio reported that Khalil Ali Khalil Abu Zaid, a Palestinian from near Bethlehem who previously served 10 years in jail for activity in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), had appealed to an Israeli military committee against the army's order to deport him for alleged subversive activity. The case is to be heard Sunday, the radio said.

General Amnon Shahak, chief of the Israeli occupation forces, had issued an order to deport Mr. Zaid, from Azorea, near Bethlehem, accusing him of "terrorist and subversive activities."

The deportation decision was assailed by some Israeli politicians, who said it violated the judicial process. The Citizens

Rights Movement, which has four seats in parliament, said nobody should be detained or deported without proof of guilt at trial. Israeli officials said Abu Zaid ran a bookstore in Arab East Jerusalem which, they claimed, was a meeting place for PLO members and three years ago was in contact with the PLO's deputy military commander Abu Jihad.

Another Israeli court has meanwhile delayed the deportation order against Abdul Magid Radad, who was also the 1,150 released prisoners. The Jerusalem Post said the court ordered the Israeli defence minister and the Israeli military governor of the Tulkarem area to explain why they decided to deport Mr. Radad. Mr. Radad served 17 years of a 30-year prison term after being "caught" infiltrating into the West Bank. The Post said Mr. Radad, a registered resident of the West

(Continued on page 2)

Peres: Israel will offer Palestinian 'self-government'

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres said Israel intended to offer "self-government" to Palestinians in the occupied West Bank as an opening position if peace negotiations begin with Jordan.

There is agreement among the partners in the (Israeli coalition) government about a joint proposal that we will put on the negotiating table at the beginning, Mr. Peres said Thursday at the graduation ceremony of the national defence college.

"And that is a proposal for self-government for the residents of the territories as a first step in resolving the conflict," he said.

Mr. Peres' plan likely would give the residents "self-government" in most fields but would ban all Arab troops from entering the area Israel occupied in the 1967 war and would leave

"security" in Israeli hands, the AP said.

He also repeated his pledge to come to the negotiating table "without preconditions and with no demand that the other side accept our position in advance."

Mr. Peres has said two Palestinian negotiators proposed by the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) are acceptable to Israel, despite their links to the PLO. At the same time, however, the premier joined other Israeli leaders saying that Israel will not allow PLO operations to be mounted from what he described as "bases in Jordan."

Mr. Peres defended Israel's reinstatement of a policy of expulsion and detention without trial in the occupied West Bank and Gaza and saying it would not allow the Arab areas to be turned into a base for guerrilla activities.

Two leftist groups claim blast at U.S. air base

FRANKFURT (AP) — The outlawed leftist group, Red Army Faction and Action Directe (RAF), claimed joint responsibility Friday for the bombing of a U.S. air force base that killed two Americans and injured more than 20.

Kurt Rebmann, West Germany's chief federal prosecutor, had said Thursday that the RAF was suspected in the attack. Police named 12 suspects being sought in connection with the bombing.

On Friday morning, the Associated Press received a letter signed by Action Directe, a French leftist extremist group, and the RAF, a West German org-

anisation, taking responsibility for Thursday's bombing in the name of "Commando George Jackson."

George Jackson was an American black activist killed by a guard during an uprising at San Quentin prison, California, in 1971.

The RAF and Action Directe joined forces last January with the expressed aim of attacking NATO targets, according to a communique issued by both groups.

The document said the two groups were forming a joint "politico-military front in Western Europe" with NATO as its main target.

Uganda's main rebel group sets conditions for talks

NAIROBI (R) — Uganda's main guerrilla group, the National Resistance Army (NRA), Friday set three conditions for its participation in talks on the nation's future called by the new military government.

A spokesman for the NRA told Reuters the group would attend talks proposed for Monday only if Lieutenant-General Tito Okello, head of the ruling military council, did not come as head of state and his team as members of a government.

He said his group would take part if the venue were changed from the Uganda capital of Kampala, as proposed by Gen. Okello, and "provided Kenya and Tanzania were fully involved."

Meanwhile, in Kampala, the new military government announced that all Uganda political detainees held by deposed President Milton Obote's regime would be released Saturday.

A Ministry of Internal Affairs statement said that detainees would be freed at Kampala's city square. Officials have estimated that Mr. Obote's security forces had locked up without trial between 1,500 and 2,000 people.

The Federal Democratic Movement (FEDEM) and National Rescue Front, two other guerrilla movements that with the NRA fought four years of hush war against Mr. Obote, have said they would go to Kampala for the talks without any conditions.

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Hezbollah warns Kuwait against deporting Shi'ites

BEIRUT (AP) — A Shi'ite Muslim extremist group believed connected with the gunpoint kidnappings of Americans and Frenchmen in Lebanon issued a warning to Kuwait Friday against deporting Lebanese Shi'ites from the Gulf Arab state.

The warning was published by Beirut newspapers hours after the release of Robert P. Burkholder, 30, Canadian administrator of a relief agency in South Lebanon, from 12 hours of captivity by unidentified Lebanese kidnappers.

It also coincided with reports in the Beirut press that a half-Christian, half-Muslim new government would shortly be formed to introduce political reforms aimed at ending Lebanon's 10-year-old civil war.

The warning from Hezbollah, or Party of God, came in a statement issued in east Lebanon's Bekaa Valley town of Baalbak and was published by Beirut's independent newspaper An Nahar and others.

The statement accused the Kuwaiti government of emir Jaber Al Ahmed Al Sabah, who survived a car-bomb assassination attempt last May, of deporting hundreds of Lebanese Shi'ites in recent weeks.

"This is an intolerable repression of toiling Muslims," the statement said. "These practices should stop. We shall always be on the side of the oppressed in Kuwait and shall support their steadfastness."

The Kuwaiti government has publicly denied reports of mass deportation of Shi'ites. But Lebanon's Justice Minister Nabih Berri, head of the dominant Shi'ite Amal militia, and other Shi'ite religious and political leaders insist that "hundreds" of Lebanese Shi'ites have been deported from Kuwait since the June hijack of the TWA jetliner to Beirut by Shi'ite sky pirates.

Kuwait has refused to release about 17 Shi'ites convicted of bombing the U.S. and French embassies in Kuwait in December, 1983.

Their release has been a precondition set by the shadowy Islamic Jihad, or Islamic Holy War, organization to free American and French kidnap victims it claims to hold in Lebanon.

Islamic Jihad has frequently been linked by the Arab and Western press to Hezbollah's group in the Bekaa Valley.

There are seven American and four French kidnap victims in Lebanon. Two of them have been in captivity for more than a year. Mr. Burkholder, the latest kidnap victim, was released in South Lebanon's port city of Sidon Thursday night, 12 hours after he was abducted from the South Lebanese market town of Nabatiyeh.

He was working in Nabatiyeh for three years, Lebanon's Police Chief Maj.-Gen. Osman Osman told the Associated Press.

Gen. Osman said he had no further information about Mr. Burkholder's abduction. But an Osman aide, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said the Canadian embassy in Syria was arranging for Mr. Burkholder's departure from Beirut on Friday.

The Canadian Press News Agency earlier quoted the External Affairs Ministry in Ottawa as confirming Mr. Burkholder's release. Lebanon's state radio quoted Mr. Burkholder as saying after his release that his kidnappers "wanted to know about the nature of my work in South Lebanon, and I gladly told them. I think I was held for questioning, not kidnapping."

The radio did not say how it obtained the statement from Mr. Burkholder, an administrator for the South Lebanon Project of the Monneton Central Committee, a North American relief organization.

On the formation of a new Lebanese government, An Nahar said the move was agreed in summit talks President Amin Gemayel held in Damascus Thursday with the Syrian President Hafez Assad.

It said the new cabinet would be made up of 24 men representing the nation's main sectarian leaderships and would serve as a "constituent assembly within which reforms will be negotiated."

The current nine-man cabinet under Syrian-backed Sunni Muslim Prime Minister Rashid Karami has been widely criticized for failing to bring about any meaningful reforms.

It had been unable even to meet for the last four months because Muslim and Christian ministers are afraid to cross into each other's territory.

The Muslims, who make up 55 per cent of Lebanon's 4 million population, are demanding an equal share of power as a precondition to end the civil war.

The Christians have dominated the government, army and parliament since Lebanon's independence from France in 1943.



The scene at a base in eastern Lebanon of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command after an Israeli air raid on Thursday (AP wirephoto)

Falangists raise doubts over 'National Unity Front'

BEIRUT (JR) — Lebanon's largest Christian political party has said it had serious doubts about the aims of a new Muslim-Christian coalition which has demanded radical reforms of the country's political system.

The Falange Party said it could not take a position on the 'National Unity Front's' policies until coalition members made clear whether their programme, announced two days ago, was meant as a basis for dialogue with the Christian community.

"If the (front's) statement is a solution imposed by material force... and an inlet to partition rather than unification, then the Falange Party opposes the statement and those who signed it," it said in a statement.

The front, dominated by Muslim parties but also including some moderate Christians, has called for changes which would erode the political prerogatives of Maronite Christians by giving more power to Lebanon's Muslim majority.

The Falange said it was particularly concerned because the attitudes of one of the front's main leaders, Druze chief Walid Junblatt, "affirm that the statement is a compulsory means of a solution, not material for optional dialogue."

Mr. Junblatt, who has repeatedly ruled out any dealings with the Falange, has said he would continue to arm his forces until the enemy was defeated.

"We shall increase our armament and training and make every woman, youth and old man a soldier in the Popular Liberation Army... until we raise the Popular Liberation Army's flag... everywhere in Lebanon," Mr. Junblatt said.

Meanwhile, Education Minister Selim Hoss, a Sunni Muslim, said he had not joined the front because "I wanted to know in advance the identity of the front and whether it was being prepared as a war or a peace front."

Sunni Prime Minister Rashid Karami has also declined to join the front.

Egypt: Soviet-Israeli ties depend on peace progress

CAIRO (R) — The Soviet Union has told visiting Egyptians it will not restore diplomatic ties with Israel without signs of progress towards Middle East peace, a senior Egyptian member of parliament has said.

Returning from a nine-day visit to Moscow, Mubammad Abdullah, chairman of parliament's Foreign Relations Committee, told Reuters a delegation he headed was told this by Soviet parliamentarians.

The Kremlin last month denied reports of a deal with Israel involving a resumption of diplomatic relations, severed after the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, in return for an increase in Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union.

"The Soviet side has reassured us that this question (restoring relations) depended on Israel's attitude towards the peace process and a comprehensive settlement of the Palestine problem," Mr. Abdullah said.

He added that during the Moscow talks, the two sides differed over the 1979 Egypt-Israel peace treaty. The Kremlin has criticised the pact on the grounds that unilateral deals might undermine prospects for a comprehensive settlement.

Freed car-bomb suspect killed in Tripoli hospital

TRIPOLI, Lebanon (AP) — A Muslim accused of car-bombing the headquarters of Tripoli's dominant fundamentalist militia in June was machine-gunned to death Friday in hospital soon after he was freed, police reported.

The victim was identified as Ali Rima, 30, a Sunni Muslim. He was freed by the Tawheed Islami, or Islamic Unification, militia after being held since the June 18 bombing, police said.

Rima was shot by a Tawheed fighter soon after he was released by other militiamen in the fashionable Azmi commercial thoroughfare in the northern port.

He was taken to the city's Islamic hospital, police said. A lone gunman stormed into the emergency ward where Rima was undergoing surgery and machine-gunned him to death where he lay, police reported.

The doctor treating Rima faintly and other attendants fled in panic as the assailant escaped, police said.

Tawheed later issued a statement denouncing the killing and pledged to apprehend the assailant and his accomplices.

The movement has been involved in a two-year war with the Syrian-backed Arabians Knights militia for control of Tripoli, Lebanon's second largest city 80 kilometres north of Beirut.

Rima was ordered freed by Tawheed's leader Sheikh Sa'eed Shaaban after a lengthy investigation proved he had nothing to do with the June car bombing, police said.

SLA ends roadblock of Norwegian U.N. troops

TEL AVIV (AP) — An Israeli-backed Lebanese militia on Friday ended a two-day blockade that had isolated Norwegian soldiers serving in the U.N. peacekeeping force in South Lebanon, a U.N. spokesman said.

Militiamen from the South Lebanon Army (SLA) removed roadblocks which had stopped the Norwegians from leaving their five-kilometre wide area of operations, which is separate from the zone patrolled by the rest of the 10-nation U.N. force, spokesman Timur Goksel said.

He said the move followed a meeting Thursday between a local Israeli commander and officers from the Norwegian contingent of the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).

Berri cool to Gemayel's hopes

(Continued from page 1) — the Syrian-controlled Bekaa Valley, the 10th Israeli air strike into Lebanon this year and the fourth in a month.

In the south, residents said Israeli troops had tightened security in the east of their "security zone" after a suicide bomb attack there two days ago. The move indicated a pullout from the Hasbaya area was imminent. Lebanese security sources said.

Witnesses in Shtoura said two jets drew Palestinian and Syrian ground fire as they swooped low to bomb the base of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command (PFLP-GC) at 7:00 a.m. (0400 GMT) in nearby Tannayel village.

Six other jets flying over released thermal balloons to divert surface to air missiles but none were fired, they said.

Israeli jets later broke the sound barrier over the port of Sidon in the south and Israeli warships were seen off the coast. Sidon residents said. Radio stations reported more flights by Israeli jets over the Bekaa in the afternoon.

During the 45-minute meeting the North Carolina Republican "strongly commended" the measures endorsed by the Israeli cabinet, a foreign ministry official said.

The U.S. state Department criticised the measures and said it hoped they would not be used.

The official said Mr. Helms agreed with Mr. Shamir's "misgivings" about American plans to meet a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation for preliminary peace talks.

Mr. Helms was also quoted as differing with U.S. policy that considers Jewish settlements in the West Bank an obstacle to peace.

"He said he visited and was very impressed with our settlements. He thinks we're on the right track," the official said.

On Wednesday, Israel told the United States it was surprised and disappointed by the American criticism of its reinstatement of expulsion and detention without trial.

Israeli Ambassador Meir Rosene visited the State Department to voice "Israel's surprise and disappointment at the State Department's announcement on Aug. 5 regarding the decisions taken by the Israeli government..." an Israeli embassy spokesman said in Washington.

Libya 'expelled' 5,000 Tunisians

TUNIS (R) — Libya has expelled over 5,000 Tunisian workers in the last few days because they refused to take Libyan nationality, informed sources in Tunis said Friday. The sources said more than 5,000 expelled Tunisian workers crossed the Tunisian-Libyan border between Aug. 5 and 7.

U.S. officer convicted

(Continued from page 1) He contended the government has not proved that John Walker was a Soviet agent in 1981 and 1982, when Arthur Walker allegedly provided him with the documents.

"We don't have a complete picture. We really don't know what if anything was transmitted," Mr. Donnelly said.

Navy officers have reportedly said that the documents could help a foreign power learn the readiness of the U.S. fleet and how to support its case.

Arab summit concludes in Casablanca

(Continued from page 1) he added.

Discussing the Palestinian issue and the Feb. 11 agreement in particular were among the main reasons the emergency summit was called.

Mr. Kibbi also announced the formation of a committee including representatives from Saudi Arabia and Tunisia to reconcile differences between Jordan and Syria and also between Iraq and Syria.

He announced another committee formed by representatives from Morocco, the United Arab Emirates and Mauritania to reconcile differences between Iraq and Libya and the PLO and Libya.

"We urge everyone to respond to these efforts," Mr. Kibbi said.

Mr. Kibbi read the communiqué at a live television broadcast of the closing session in the ornate palace of Morocco's King Hassan II.

Mr. Kibbi said the summit charged King Hassan with presenting the Arab case on the Middle East to Washington and Moscow before a planned summit between President Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev in November.

The Jordan-PLO accord, unlike the Fez peace plan, has met opposition from Arab hardliners.

Diplomats saw the positive comments on the accord as a warning from moderate states attending the summit to Syria, which boycotted the meeting and opposes the accord.

The agreement calls for the establishment of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation on territory occupied by Israel in the 1967 Middle-East war in return for Arab recognition of Israel and peace with the Jewish state.

Kuwait originally proposed the confederation should state that the Feb. 11 accord contradicted the Fez plan, while Jordan was pressing for unqualified support for its agreement with the PLO.

The communiqué was not in the form of resolutions because the 16 members of the 21-member Arab League who were present felt they could not commit the five nations boycotting the meeting to their decisions, the diplomats said.

The results of the summit were seen as a qualified success for King Hassan, who staked his political prestige in calling the meeting despite the boycott by Syria, Algeria, South Yemen, Lebanon and Libya.

Another setback has been the absence of key heads of state such as Saudi Arabia's King Fahd and Kuwaiti emir Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, who downgraded their country's representation at the summit.

The fact that the communiqué nevertheless addressed the issue of the Feb. 11 accord was a rebuff to Syrian President Hafez Al Assad, the sources added.

The Casablanca declaration, however, also reaffirms the Fez peace plan, supported by Syria, which calls for an independent Palestinian state with Jerusalem as its capital.

Syria's absence was potentially a major stumbling block for the summit because of Damascus' dominant role as a key power in the region.

The newly set up conciliation committees are aimed at clearing the atmosphere in the Arab World to enable the next ordinary summit due to be held in Riyadh, to take place.

Morocco tried to persuade Saudi Arabia to set a firm date for the regular summit, which King Hassan said could be in November. But Riyadh said no date could be fixed before the conference.

WHAT'S GOING ON

TODAY'S EVENTS

CIRCUS

* Hungarian circus at Hussein Youth City. 2 performances a day.

CINEMA

* Cinema for children "Images d'en France" at 11:00 a.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

CULTURAL CENTRES

Royal Cultural Centre . Tel. 661026/7

American Centre . 644371

American Centre Library . 641520

British Council . 636147/8

French Cultural Centre . 637009

Gaelic Institute . 641993

Soviet Cultural Centre . 644203

Spanish Cultural Centre . 624049

Turkish Cultural Centre . 639777

Hays Arts Centre . 665195

Hussein Youth City . 667181/6

Y.W.C.A. . 641793

Y.W.M.C.A. . 644251

Amman Municipal Library . 637111

University of Jordan Library . 843555

SERVICE CLUBS

Uloom Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

Lions Philadelphi Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Amman Hotel, 7.30 p.m.

Philadelphi Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.

Royal Automobile Club, Jabel Amman, Eighth Circle. Tel. 815261, 815410.

CHURCHES

St. Joseph Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, Tel. 624590.

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabel Luvvish, 637440.

De la Salle Church (Roman Catholic) Jabel Amman, 661757.

Church of the Annunciation (Greek Orthodox) Abadi, 623541.

Anglican Church (Church of the Redeemer) Jabel Amman, 678906.

Armenian Catholic Church Ashrafieh, 711331.

Armenian Orthodox Church Ashrafieh, 712611.

St. Ephraim Church (Syrian Orthodox) Ashrafieh, 711751.

Armenian Apostolic Church (Interdenominational) meets at Southern Baptist School in Sumass, 816534, 817534.

Evangelical Lutheran Church, Jabel Amman, 6th Circle, (Rev. N. Smir), Tel. 811295.

Rainbow Congregation (Interdenominational) meets in the Church of the Redeemer, Jabel Amman, Tel. 663249.

MUSEUMS

Folklore Museum: Jewellery and costumes over 100 years old. Also mosaics from Madaba and Jerash (4th to 18th centuries). The Roman Theatre, Amman. Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5 p.m. Year-round. Tel. 651760.

Jordan Archaeological Museum: Has an excellent collection of the antiquities of Jordan. Jabel Al Qatta' (Chapel Hill). Opening hours: 9.00 a.m. - 5.00 p.m. (Fridays and official holidays 10.00 a.m. - 4.00 p.m.). Closed Tuesdays.

Jordan National Gallery: Contains a collection of paintings, ceramics and sculptures by contemporary Islamic artists from most of the Muslim countries and a collection of paintings by 19th Century orientalist artists. Muntazah, Jabel Luvvish. Opening hours: 10.00 a.m. - 1.30 p.m. and 3.00 p.m. - 6.00 p.m. Closed Tuesdays. Tel. 630122.

Martyrs' Memorial (Military Museum): Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916. Sports City, Amman. Opening hours 9 a.m. - 5 p.m. Closed Saturdays. Tel. 664240.

PRAYER TIMES

04:25 Fajr

05:57 Sunrise

12:42 Dhuhr

16:21 Asr

19:25 Maghrib

20:56 Isha

FOR THE TRAVELLER

QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Alia in its own discretion and is not intended to be used as a basis for any decision. It is subject to change without notice. It is recommended that travellers verify this information with the relevant authorities.

ARRIVALS

07:25 London, Larnaca (BA)

09:05 Agaba (RJ)

09:30 Kuwait (RJ)

09:30 Doha (RJ)

09:30 Cairo (RJ)

09:45 Karachi, Dubai (RJ)

10:00 Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (RJ)

11:00 Dhahran (RJ)

11:00 Singapore (RJ)

11:15 Riyadh (RJ)

12:05 Cairo (MS)

12:30 Istanbul (TK)

13:00 Muscat, Doha, Bahrain (GF)

13:20 Moscow (SU)

14:35 Kuwait (KU)

17:15 Baghdad (IA)

18:15 Larnaca (RJ)

18:30 New York, Vienna (RJ)

18:30 Cairo (MS)

18:30 Paris, Damascus (AF)

19:00 Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)

19:25 Istanbul (RJ)

19:25 Rome, Damascus (A2)

21:00 Frankfurt (LH)

01:25 Baghdad (RJ)

DEPARTURES

06:20 Frankfurt (LH)

07:20 Agaba (RJ)

08:00 Beirut (MEA)

09:10 Larnaca, London (BA)

11:05 Tripoli (RJ)

12:30 Brussels, Paris (RJ)

12:35 Geneva, Madrid (RJ)

12:50 London (RJ)

13:15 Frankfurt (LH)

13:30 Vienna, New York (RJ)

13:30 Larnaca (RJ)

13:30 Rome (RJ)

13:30 Istanbul (TK)

14:00 Istanbul (RJ)

14:15 Bahrain (GF)

14:20 Moscow (SU)

14:30 Cairo (RJ)

15:25 Kuwait (RJ)

15:30 Baghdad (IA)

16:30 Kuwait (RJ)

18:45 Bahrain, Doha (RJ)

21:10 Baghdad (RJ)

21:15 Jeddah (RJ)

21:30 Abu Dhabi, Dubai (RJ)

22:15 Cairo (RJ)

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

A gradual decrease in temperature is expected, with northerly winds will be moderate and calm sea.

Low/high temperature in deg.C.

Amman 18/30

Agaba 25/37

Deserts 20/34

Jordan Valley 23/36

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 32, Agaba 38. Humidity readings: Amman 42 per cent, Agaba 29 per cent.

MONEY EXCHANGE

Thursday rates

Local selling rates in J.S.

Bahraini dinar 1024.3 / 1029

Dutch guilder 121.5 / 122.5

Egyptian pound 255 / 260

French franc 44.7 / 45.1

Irish pound 352.3 / 363.3

Japanese yen (for 100) 163 / 164.3

Kuwaiti dinar 1281.6 / 1286.6

Lebanese lira 23 / 24

Omani rial 1120.6 / 1125.6

Saudi riyal 106.2 / 107

Swedish crown 46.2 / 46.6

Swiss franc 165.1 / 166.4

Syrian lira 34.4 / 35.2

UAE dirham 105.5 / 106.6

U.K. sterling pound 520.7 / 524.9

U.S. dollar 289 / 291.5

W. German mark 136.6 / 137.7

USEFUL TELEPHONE NOS.

EMERGENCIES

Amman governorate 891228

Amman civil defence 198, 199

Civil Defence (fire) 271293, 273131

Civil Defence (ambulance) 770363

Ambulance 193, 775111

Amman downtown fire brigade 198

First aid 630341

Blood bank 778303

Civil Defence rescue 661111

Fire headquarters 622090-3

Police rescue 192, 621111, 637777

Police headquarters 639141

Traffic police 895392

Electric Power Co. 636381A, 624881

Municipal water complaints 771258

Queen Alia Int. Airport 08333060

HOSPITALS

Hussein Medical Centre 813813/32

Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn 644281/6

Akille Maternity, J. Amn 644212

Jabal Amman Maternity 642362

Mahla, J. Amn 636140

Palestine, Shmashani 664171/4

Shmashani Hospital 669131

University Hospital 843843/65

Al-Musader Hospital 667277/9

The Islamic, Abadi 666127/37

Al-Ahli, Abadi 664164/6

Tulian, Al-Mahajra 777101/3

Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 771112/6

Amy, Mahla 891611/15

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:

Dr. Mohammad Horani 896552

Dr. Othman M. Othman 774024

Neurological pharmacy 632672

Morish pharmacy 770910

Firas pharmacy 661912

Khafar pharmacy 778653

Omni pharmacy 664237

Royal pharmacy 776694

Al-Ahli pharmacy 772861

GENERAL

Hussein taxi 721776

Khalid taxi 664888

Basim taxi 811057

Ahli taxi 621127

Khayyam taxi 641541

Mashhour taxi 656742

REPAIRS

Dr. Amin Abu Eish 244468

Jordan pharmacy 244595

ZAR JA:

Dr. Hisham Hiyas 982440

Ministry of Tourism 642311

Ministry of Health 811057

Price complaints 661176

Telephone information 12

Overseas calls 10

Jordan and Middle East calls 11

Repair service 17

MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in J.S. per kg.

Apple (local) 220 / 180

Apple (American) 250 / 300

Banana 320 / 300

Banana (Mukassar) 250 / 220

Beans 260 / 200

Cabbage 100 / 70

Carrot 150 / 100

Cauliflower 160 / 120

Cucumber (large) 160 / 130

Cucumber (small) 280 / 240

Eggplant (large) 100 / 50

Eggplant (small) 140 / 100

Pigeon (green) 360 / 280

Garlic (without leaves) 320 / 280

Grapes 220 / 180

Leaves (green) 280 / 220

Lemon (yellow) 400 / 320

Mallow 90 / 50

Marrow (large) 150 / 100

Marrow (small) 240 / 200

Onion (dry) 130 / 100

Onion (wet) 100 / 70

Parsley 360 / 300

Peas (American) 380 / 300

Pepper (sweet) 220 / 180

Pepper (hot) 220 / 180

Potatoes 250 / 200

Sweet Melon 110 / 70

Tomatoes 100 / 50

Vine leaves 500 / 400

Watermelon 280 / 220

NEWS IN BRIEF

Royal Decree approves \$30m loan

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree has been issued approving a law endorsing a \$30 million loan agreement between Jordan and the World Bank. The loan will be used to finance the Greater Amman water and sewerage project.

JEA to issue bonds worth JD 3m

AMMAN (Petra) — The cabinet has agreed to the issuance of bonds worth JD 3 million which will be used by the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) to finance JEA projects related to the expansion of electric power transmission and district networks throughout the country.

Tarawneh discusses Arab tax corporation

TUNIS (Petra) — Income Tax Department Director General Salman Al Tarawneh held talks with Tunisian officials from the Finance Ministry and discussed the prospect of establishing an Arab corporation, grouping heads of Arab income tax departments, to handle issues related to income tax in the Arab World. Mr. Tarawneh said that the corporation would improve the performance of tax collection and organise tax departments' activities and that it would also help boost the exchange of expertise and experience in the Arab World.

Court sentences embezzler

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Mohammad Hassan Hosni to three-years imprisonment with hard labour for embezzlement. The general military governor endorsed the sentence.

Academy to host Arabisation conference

AMMAN (Petra) — The fifth Arabisation conference is to be held at the Jordan Academy of Arabic on Sept. 21 to discuss issues related to the Arabisation of scientific terms. Four researchers on Arabisation as well as scientific dictionaries on scientific and social subjects will be discussed during the five-day conference. Delegations representing ministries of education, universities and academies of Arabic in several Arab countries will take part in the conference.

Hamzeh to participate in health meeting

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan is to take part in the meetings of the Arab Health Ministers Technical Office, scheduled to be held in Kuwait on Oct. 3. The Jordanian delegation to the two-day meetings will be led by Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh.

Iraqi farmers' union delegation visits cooperatives in Irbid

IRBID (Petra) — A delegation from the Iraqi farmers' union, currently on a visit to Jordan, has voiced Iraq's appreciation to Jordan for its staunch support for the Iraqi people in the face of Iranian aggression.

A spokesman for the delegation told a meeting in Irbid that this delegation's visit was in response to an invitation by the Jordan Cooperative Organisation (JCO) to familiarise themselves with its activities and agricultural cooperative systems in Jordan.

Director of Irbid Cooperative Department Jamal Ubaidat paid tribute to the Iraqi farmers' union

for helping to solve the problem of Jordan's surplus agricultural produce, by purchasing eggs and fruit despite the Gulf war. Mr. Ubaidat also praised the union's stands at Arab and regional conferences.

The Iraqi delegation, led by Khaled Bader, earlier toured cooperative societies in Irbid accompanied by JCO Director General Hassan Nabulsi. During the tour, Nabulsi explained the cooperative system in Irbid and the services cooperative organisations and societies offer to farmers. The Iraqi delegation concluded the tour with visits to Ajloun and Jerash.

Jordanian women review contribution to Nairobi talks

By Rana Sabbagh
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The United Nations women's conference, held in Nairobi last month, provided women with a platform to discuss their problems and to review and appreciate the achievements of the U.N. decade for women.

The conference also succeeded in ending with a consensus document entitled "forward-looking strategies until the year 2000", which promotes women's rights on social, economic, political and cultural levels.

Most of the confrontations between delegations featured industrialised countries against developing countries or the West against the Eastern bloc. Developing countries during the conference accused developed countries of trying to suffocate any debates on issues such as Zionism, apartheid and the Palestine cause to avoid adopting any statement that might be contrary to the Western policies. According to observers here in Amman, a major division between the North and South centred mainly on a paragraph advocating the adoption of a new international economic order.

The Palestinian issue

Head of the Jordanian delegation to the Nairobi conference Mrs. Haifa Al Bashir, who is also president of the General Federation of Jordanian Women (GFJW), told the Jordan Times that the issue of Palestine was a major topic during the discussions of the two-week conference. In their official speeches almost two thirds of the participating delegations condemned the malpractices of Israel on Palestinians living in the occupied West Bank of Jordan, she said.

Ten years ago, the United Nations announced the U.N. decade for women and a world plan of action was adopted at the Mexico City conference in 1975. The second world conference was held in Copenhagen in 1980, at the mid-term of the decade, to provide an opportunity for a review of such

topics as employment, education and health care. The third world conference was held in Nairobi to mark the conclusion of the U.N. decade for women and to provide an opportunity to assess the progress made, to draw lessons from experiences and to sum up the results of the decade, Mrs. Bashir explained.

Problems which characterised the decade were wars, armed interventions, domination, exploitation, worsening of the international economic situation, racism, famine and food shortages, environmental pollution and the continuous sufferings of the Palestinians in the West Bank under Israeli occupation, she added. "These conditions have certainly affected the status of women throughout the world in general and in the Arab world in particular", Mrs. Bashir stated.

Mrs. Bashir headed the Jordanian delegation to the U.N. Nairobi conference and to the Non-Governmental Organisations conference (NGO) or the Forum, which held its discussions as part of the side talks of the Nairobi conference.

The major success of the Jordanian delegation to the NGO and to the conference was raising the issue of Palestinian women and their status under occupation, Mrs. Bashir said. "We have gained world respect for our country and the Palestinian cause because we have all the documents needed to refute Zionist allegations", she added. After the two conferences, a lot of Western countries realised that "we are people with a worthy cause and we managed to attract more attention to the rights of Palestinian women who live in the West Bank under Israeli occupation", Mrs. Bashir said.

Arab organisation

Even the level of Arab organisation was highly effective as was the coordination with the group of 77 and the non-aligned countries, she said. "Arab delegations used to hold daily talks to review events of the day and this helped us in creating organised



BUDDING JOURNALISTS: Minister of Information Mohammad Al Khatib (centre) meets with students from Yarmouk University who completed an eight-week training course on journalism organised by the Jordanian News Agency Petra (Petra photo)

Arab children's delegations arrive

By a Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — More than 70 children from 14 Arab countries have arrived in Amman to attend an eight-day "Arab Children's Conference" which is to open today. Children's delegations from Tunisia, Iraq, Qatar, Morocco, Kuwait, Egypt, the Sultanate of Oman, Lebanon, Bahrain, North Yemen, Algeria, Somalia and Palestine have arrived upon an invitation from Her Majesty Queen Noor.

The programme, which aims to deepen Arab children's awareness of their common culture and heritage, includes tours to the country's governorates, touristic and archaeological sites, to acquaint

the children with the country's progress and development.

The idea of the Arab children's conference was initiated by Queen Noor following an Arab summit held in Jordan in 1980. The programme is being held for the fifth time and aims to make children realise that they belong to one nation with a common culture and goal.

In a press conference earlier this week, special advisor to Queen Noor, Mrs. In'am Al Mufti, expressed hope that other Arab countries would hold similar activities of this kind in the future since she said these activities help to boost the feeling of Arab patriotism and would further deepen Arab ties.

She added that Queen Noor has always believed that "Arab children ought to have direct access to the concepts of common cultures and goals, with the purpose of enhancing their belief in their nation."

Mrs. Mufti added that this programme is considered to be the first of its kind in the Arab countries.

The annual event is sponsored by local governmental and private institutions such as the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Culture, Tourism and Antiquities, Information Interior, Labour and Social Development as well as the Jordanian Armed Forces, Friends of the Children Society, Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline and the Haya Arts Centre.

Dakhqa asks departments to implement HAC decisions

AMMAN (Petra) — Agriculture Minister Ahmad Dakhqa has instructed departments at the ministry to abide by and to implement resolutions passed by the Higher Agricultural Council (HAC).

Speaking at a meeting with members of agricultural production committees, Mr. Dakhqa said that the ministry's departments must focus their attention on implementing the council's resolutions which were taken at meetings held last week under the chairmanship of Prime Minister Zaid Al Rifai. The committees are entrusted with drawing up programmes for the implementation of the HAC's resolutions.

Attending the meeting also was the ministry's undersecretary, Dr. Salem Al Lawzi, who, together with the committees members, worked out plans of action for the different committees. The plans entail enlisting the assistance of public and private organisations in implementing HAC decisions.

Kana'an: Israel encourages harassment of Arab citizens

AMMAN (Petra) — The current escalation of anti-Arab repression on the part of the Israeli authorities in the West Bank has come as a result of Israel's failure to achieve the aims of its invasion of Lebanon, Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Taher Kana'an said here Thursday.

In a statement to the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, the minister said that the Israeli authorities

have been encouraging Zionist settlers to escalate harassments against Arab inhabitants.

Commenting on the closure of Al Najah University in Nablus, the minister said that the Israeli defence minister is responding to angry Arab reaction by intensifying repressive measures which includes the deportation of citizens and mass punishment or detention without trial.

Oil berth at Aqaba expected to be operational this year

AMMAN (R) — Transport Minister Fahd Obeid has said that a new oil berth, mainly for Iraqi exports, would be in operation at the Red Sea port of Aqaba by the end of the year.

Mr. Obeid told Reuters a total of 10,000 tonnes a day of crude and fuel oil would be exported from the JD 3.5 million berth, compared with between 2,000 and 3,500 tonnes a day exported from the port at present.

Port Corporation Director General Mardi Jatameen said the berth would be able to take

300,000-deadweight-tonne vessels.

Iraqi oil will be transported to Aqaba overland by tanker trucks. Iraq and Jordan signed an agreement on July 24 covering land, sea and air transport.

Iraq, whose main oil terminals in the Gulf were closed shortly after its war with Iran started in 1980, exports most of its oil — about one million barrels per day — through a pipeline across Turkey to the Mediterranean. Iraq has also been shipping limited quantities through Araba.

Red Cross promises to probe Hospice closure

ICRC president sends cable to Abu Qoura

By Sa'ad G. Hattar
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) will investigate the closure of the Hospice Hospital in Arab Jerusalem and will probe Israel's application of adherence to Geneva Conventions regarding occupied territories, according to a cable sent Friday by ICRC President Alexander Hay to Dr. Ahmad Abu Qoura, president of the Standing Committee for the International Red Cross and Red Crescent and president of the Jordan National Red Crescent Society.

The cable came in response to a cable to the ICRC from Dr. Abu Qoura urging the committee to use its influence and capabilities in order to investigate the closure of the hospital two weeks ago.

In his reply cable, Dr. Hay said the ICRC will play a role to try and solve the issue in accordance with Geneva Convention No. 4. He also said the ICRC is keeping a close look at developments in the situation regarding the status of the hospital.

In Amman, Dr. Abu Qoura told

the Jordan Times that the fourth Geneva Convention is not being implemented in the occupied Arab territories in spite of the fact that Israel signed the convention together with the international community.

The Geneva Convention states that hegemony over occupied territories of any state should be accompanied by protecting civilian residents, medical institutes and hospitals, Dr. Abu Qoura explained.

Asked whether he thinks there

is a chance that the Hospice maybe reopened following recent efforts in this respect, Dr. Abu Qoura said that there was little hope or optimism unless all international bodies and humanitarian organisations make concrete efforts to solve the problem and exert pressure on the occupation authorities to abide by international conventions. "I do not see the hospital reopening in the near future," Dr. Abu Qoura said.

Commenting on the visit of Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Taher Kana'an to Austria and his meeting with heads of the Austrian Catholic church which owns the Hospice Hospital, Dr. Abu Qoura said the Austrian church has promised to exert efforts to re-open the hospital, but added that nothing concrete has yet been done.

Speaking about the hospital, Dr. Abu Qoura said that the Hospice was initially designed to accommodate 120 patients. However, it was gradually forced to reduce its services until it was closed down last month, he added.

Arab summit concludes in Casablanca

(Continued from page 2)
ciliation committees had finished work, sources close to the Casablanca meeting was quoted as saying by various news agencies.

The declaration expressed solidarity with Iraq in its war with Iran and support for Iraq's efforts to end the five-year conflict in the Gulf.

Mr. Kibbi also said the summit "condemns" Iran's insistence on continuing its war with Iraq and its refusal to accept any peace proposals to end the four-year-old Gulf war. He reiterated threats that Arab countries would "reconsider" their relations with Iran if the war continued, and pledged continued financial and spiritual support to Iraq.

The summit's condemnation of Iran was stronger than that issued at an emergency Arab foreign ministers meeting in Baghdad, in 1984.

In a speech to the closing session, King Hassan emphasised that summit participants did not bow to any particular country's dictates during sometimes heated debate.

The sessions took place in a democratic atmosphere, he said. King Hassan appealed to King Fahd to bring together all Arab states at a regular summit in Riyadh, saying the "empty chairs" should be filled.

The communiqué said a peace conference attended by the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council — the Soviet Union, the United States, France, Britain and China — as well as the PLO and other parties concerned would contribute to restoring peace in the Middle East.

In a speech to the final session of the conference on Friday, King Hussein thanked King Hassan II for his "true and sincere efforts to

make the summit a success."

King Hussein, who delivered the speech on behalf of the conference participants in his capacity as the senior-most leader attending it, said: "It is a great privilege and pleasure for me to extend to Your Majesty, in my name and on behalf of the heads and members of the delegations participating in this conference, sincere thanks and appreciation for the true and sincere efforts you have made prior to and during the conference to make it a success."

"You have offered what it needs in the current circumstances to consolidate the Arab Nation's belief in joint Arab action and confidence in its future," the King said.

He expressed thanks and gratitude for the government and people of Morocco for their warm welcome and hospitality extended to the delegations attending the conference. He wished King Hassan continuing success in the leadership of the Moroccan people towards further progress and prosperity.

Following is a summary of the final communiqué:
The conference directed special attention to the clearing of Arab atmospheres, in view of the importance of such an issue in consolidating Arab solidarity and supporting the joint Arab march in accordance with the Arab League Charter.

Within this framework, the conference stressed the importance of achieving solidarity among Arab countries, particularly at these critical situations which warrant the mobilisation of all Arab resources and burying all differences, whatever they may be. The conference expressed full adherence to the provisions of the Arab League Charter as adopted by the third summit conference in 1965.

The conference, having reviewed the situation in the Gulf area and the ongoing Iran-Iraq war, notes with deep concern and sorrow the continuation of the war and the loss of lives and the great damage it causes and the serious threats it poses to the security and stability of the region and to international peace and security.

The conference reaffirmed its adherence to the Fez resolutions on the Gulf war and the Arab stand towards it and the obligations made under it in accordance with the stipulations of the Arab League Charter and the Joint Arab Defence Treaty. The conference also confirmed a call by the Arab League Council, during its extraordinary session held in Baghdad on Feb. 14, 1984, on Iran to immediately abide by calls for a ceasefire and to respond to peace calls.

The conference noted with appreciation the detailed explanation about the consistency of the accord with the Fez summit resolutions and considered it as a plan of action for implementing the Arab peace plan for a just and comprehensive peaceful solution which guarantees the withdrawal of the Israeli occupation forces from all the occupied territories, including Jerusalem, and guarantees the restoration of the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people.

The conference called on the Lebanese government and the PLO to cooperate and coordinate with each others in provide the necessary protection for Palestinian camps in Lebanon in accordance with the agreements concluded between them and to implement the Arab League Council's decisions, taken on Aug. 8 and 9.



Haifa Al Bashir

weight for the Arab countries", Mrs. Bashir added. She went on to say that all members of the group of 77 and the non-aligned countries used to meet every day for one hour, to coordinate their efforts. This solidarity provided us with a strong stand vis-a-vis issues of apartheid, Zionism and discrimination against developing countries, Mrs. Bashir said.

One of the major blocks before the conference started was whether decisions will be adopted by consensus or by majority vote. The group of 77 accepted consensus but made it clear that majority vote could be used in controversial issues, she added.

Jordan endorsed all draft resolutions, which tackled development projects and which were submitted to the U.N. conference, by the group of 77, the GFJW president said. Citing examples she added that Jordan supported a project submitted by Pakistan on displaced and refugee women and their sufferings. Jordan also withheld its vote on the issue of the western Sahara between Morocco and Algeria "as we do not interfere in problems which concern Arab countries", she added.

"A turning point in the history of the Palestinian women's struggle against Israeli occupation was the content of speeches throughout the Nairobi conference as out of the 191 speeches submitted, only 25 of them did not condemn Israel and its terrorist practices

against all inhabitants of the West Bank, including women," she added.

Women and politics

Mrs. Bashir pointed out that "although all participating countries agreed that women's issues were inseparable from political issues, when draft resolutions were stated, enormous pressures were exerted by Western countries to separate politics from peace, development and equality."

According to Mrs. Bashir "politics means peace so how could peace be separated from such an important conference." As a woman, Mrs. Bashir believes that "women, who constitute half of the population in almost all the developing countries, are inseparable from the country's political policies." She stressed that the U.N. Nairobi conference is a "political oriented school" as delegates follow the footsteps and policies adopted by the United Nations.

The speech by Her Majesty Queen Noor to the conference, which was read out at the opening session by Mrs. Bashir, "gained applause and was highly appreciated by the conferees as it was very objective, realistic and straight to the point," she said.

Mrs. Bashir also read out Jordan's speech to the conference which outlined the status of Jordanian women and their achievements during the decade for women, legislation dealing with women's affairs and rights, the status of women under Islam and their contribution to building the country.

The speech also stressed the conditions of Palestinian women in the occupied territories and the Israeli malpractices against Palestinians such as the demolition of houses, wiping out the cultural identity of the Arab population, eviction and seizure of land by force.

GFJW Secretary General Manwar Khreis described the GFJW's participation in the NGO as "highly effective and fruitful

She described the NGO as a "human forum which highlighted the unfair strains imposed on women in developing countries by imperialism and Zionism and this made us realise the sufferings of women world wide", Mrs. Khreis said.

Mrs. Bashir also participated in the NGO workshop on the development of women's status in the Arab World and she submitted a working paper on the achievements of Jordanian women.

Mrs. Khreis pointed that the NGO followed the form of workshops and that there were almost 200 workshops every day. "The workshops which attracted many participants were those which tackled issues impeding the development of Palestinian women or any workshops which mentioned Palestine," she said. "Even in the peace tent, which was designed to discuss the fears and dangers of nuclear wars, we talked about the issue of Palestine," she added.

Mrs. Khreis remarked that Zionists had "nightmares because they did not expect us to talk openly on Zionist malpractices."

Jordanian exhibition

The GFJW also displayed an exhibition of Jordanian heritage which included a display of Jordanian fashions through the ages, a section on Jordanian cultural and artistic handicrafts and a film on the Sabra and Shatila massacres. "We participated in all workshops dealing with Arab women", they said.

During the NGO workshops, eight Jordanian papers were presented tackling women and Islam, the history of the women's movement in Jordan, the educational status of women, Jordanian women and development, rural women in Jordan and women in education.

Both Mrs. Bashir and Mrs. Khreis remarked that the NGO workshops were a success and that the U.N. decade for women achieved major developments regarding women's health, status, education and equality.

See related story on page 5

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Jordan Times



ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Friday's

Al Ra'i: Comprehensive approach to Arab reality

IN A frank and brave manner, King Hussein addressed the Arab leaders in Casablanca explaining the Jordanian position vis-a-vis the Arab situation, the Gulf war, the Lebanese crisis and the Palestine problem.

In his speech, the King pointed out the steps that should be taken in order to handle the situation and to ensure the rights of the Arab people. He said that the Arab countries should show actual support for Iraq in order to end the war with Iran quickly and should help Lebanon heal its wounds if they want that country to safeguard its territorial integrity and independence.

As to Palestine, the King said that the Israeli expansionist plans are being implemented as the Arabs are neglecting their duty towards the Palestinian people. He warned against a continued weak Arab stance and said that Arab rights would never be regained if the current weak situation and divisions continue to prevail in the Arab World. The King called for practical steps to end the Iran-Iraq war and the Lebanese crisis and to save the Palestinian people, their land and holy places. He urged the Arab leaders to extend full support for the Jordan-PLO agreement signed in Amman on Feb. 11 because he said that agreement represents the last chance for the implementation of the Arab Peace summit resolutions and for saving the Palestinian people and land.

Al Dustour: Pointing out real dangers

IN TOTAL frankness and genuine feelings, and with his mind on the serious dangers confronting the Arab Nation, King Hussein appealed to the Arab leaders in Morocco to extend support for Jordan-PLO moves aimed at regaining Arab rights in Palestine. King Hussein referred in his speech at the summit conference to the prevailing divisions and disputes in the Arab World and warned against the consequences.

The King showed keenness on safeguarding the pan-Arab action with regard to the common challenges and dangers threatening the whole Arab Nation. He said that three years have passed since the last Arab meeting was held in Fez while the problems and the dangers still exist and intensify. He said that the Gulf war is still raging because some Arab countries are not committed any more to the defence pact of the Arab League and have been supporting Iran, the aggressor, against sister Iraq.

In Lebanon, the King said, blood is being shed daily in a factional war that ruined the country, and the future is still unclear. King Hussein urged Arab leaders to take decisive action towards both issues.

As to Palestine, the King referred to Israel's occupation and the present no-war, no-peace situation that has been imposed on the Arabs to make them capitulate and gradually lose their land and holy places.

Sawt Al Shaab: Outlining current situation

KING HUSSEIN, in his address to the summit conference in Casablanca, described the Arab gathering there as an extraordinary meeting under extraordinary circumstances. He said the Arab leaders gathering is intended to allow them to take stock of what has been going on in the Arab World and to review Israel's plans in the occupied territories.

The Arab leaders, the King said, are called on to look into ways of maintaining Arab solidarity and reestablishing harmony and normal relations among their countries.

The King warned that the Arab Nation would never be able to be strong and united if the elements of conspiracy and destructiveness persist and if the nation's leaders shirk their national responsibility. He said pan-Arab action should replace the current divisions, and harmony should be established instead of divisions and disputes.

In referring to Palestine, the King said that the Jordan-PLO agreement signed in Amman on Feb. 11 came to serve as a vehicle to implement the Fez and Arab summit resolutions and to reintroduce the Palestine problem to the international arena. He urged Arab leaders to support the accord designed to help the Arabs regain their rights and lands.

Thursday's

Al Ra'i: Wise summit decisions

THE ARAB summit meeting in Casablanca started off with a decision to set up two committees to normalise inter-Arab relations and to make visits to Washington and Moscow for discussing ways to establish peace in the Middle East. This is no doubt a wise decision on the part of the Arab heads of state because it will have its beneficial effect on attempts to reestablish Arab solidarity and solve inter-Arab differences.

The Arab leaders' meeting in Casablanca has a grave responsibility that requires wisdom and rationality, and therefore they are expected, by the Arab masses to reach fruitful results. What they are expected to do is to frustrate the enemies of the Arab Nation by ending inter-Arab differences and little disputes.

The convening of the summit in itself came as a blow to these enemies and their allies, and therefore the Arab leaders should make every possible attempt to make their summit a success and their deliberations benefit their nation and its genuine interests.

Sawt Al Shaab: Palestine tops agenda

THE PALESTINE question is at the top of the summit's agenda in Morocco, something that has been a normal practice at Arab summits since the first meeting was held in Cairo in 1964. The Palestine question has also been the focal point for solidarity among Arab states and the basis for pan-Arab action. But of late this question has become a point for disagreement among these countries and has caused tension in inter-Arab relations.

Despite all the meetings and the Arab summit resolutions, the Israelis have been able over the past 17 years to consolidate their hold over Palestinian land and evict many of its people.

Several peace initiatives have been put forth and many Arab-Israeli conflicts erupted, as the Palestinian people continue the struggle to regain their land and rights. But all these struggles have unfortunately failed to win back an inch of Palestinian land.

'It is time Peres rechecked his stand'

By Mordechai Bar-On

The writer is a member of the Israeli Knesset representing the Citizens' Rights Movement. His article appeared in the Jerusalem Post newspaper last week.

IN MY work at the Knesset I have at times taken stands similar, or even identical, to those of some of my colleagues from the Likud. This is quite natural, but each time it happens, doubts assail me, and I hurriedly double-check myself to ascertain whether I have not made some mistake.

This rechecking stems not from a belief that all the Likud's stands, on every matter, are always wrong, but from the knowledge that a deep and basic gap exists between our respective starting points, our ultimate goals and our ways of thinking. A correspondence in our stands, while theoretically possible, is nonetheless cause for suspicion and demands double-checking.

After last week's moves concerning the joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, it is my duty to make amicably a suggestion to Prime Minister Shimon Peres: recheck your stand. Kol

Israel's news analyst speedily informed us that on the question of the new peace initiative, there was no divergence of opinion between Labour and the Likud, and that the government was united in its rejection of the suggested list of Palestinians for the delegation.

Hard on the heels of this announcement, Deputy Prime Minister David Levy declared that in rejecting the latest move in the peace process, he was speaking for both the main coalition parties. Is such a close convergence of opinions, on such a central and critical question of Israel's policy, possible? Is this an innocent case of correspondence, or is one of the sides mistakenly taking up the stand of its opponent?

In the various reactions there were, however, clear differences of nuance. Yitzhak Shamir stated that not only does he totally oppose the proposed list, but even that the whole peace process is illusory. There is no peace initiative, and no frankness or practical value to King Hussein's proposals. The entire affair is an illusion.

Shimon Peres' aides, on the other hand, stated only that they were "disappointed" by the com-

position of the list, and repeated the known formula according to which Israel would negotiate with a Jordanian-Palestinian team on condition that it would not include PLO or Palestine National Council representatives.

These differences are significant. Likud does not want peace talks with any factors in the area; it is not willing to return to Arab sovereignty any part of the territories held today by Israel. Opening negotiations in any sort of peace process is therefore pointless. The only remaining question is how to spread a smoke screen thick enough to obscure the rejectionist image such a stand entails. The question, insofar as the Likud is concerned, is not with whom to talk, but whether there is anything to talk about.

Labour's basic stand is different. It supports some variant of the Allon Plan and the "Jordanian option," but it is willing to go beyond this and to accept U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 — that is, to give up a large part of the territories captured in 1967 in exchange for true peace. From the point of view of the Israeli Labour Party, then, there is undoubtedly

much to discuss, but the central problem is with whom to hold talks.

The deciding factor in politics, however, is not verbal acrobatics or nuances of formulations but the reality that imposes itself on policymakers. Neither the Kol Israel analyst nor Deputy Premier Levy were mistaken in claiming that the government is united in its opposition to the latest American-Jordanian moves, but it must be added that as long as the Labour Party sticks to fossilised formulations, which history has already swept aside and rendered meaningless, the alignment of Labour and Likud positions will remain. Despite the differences of formulation in the fundamental opening stands of the coalition partners, Mr. Peres is subordinating his positions to those of the Likud and closing off, for the present at least, any chance of peace on our eastern border.

The manner in which many Israelis view the Palestinian camp is growing even more reminiscent of the witchcraft once seen in Africa; the enemy's names were written on wooden tablets and burnt, in the belief that by this action the

enemies would promptly disappear. Apart from the Israeli community of ostriches, there is today not one politician, journalist or analyst dealing with the Middle East who does not recognise the fact that the "Palestinian" National Council has become the only body able to claim true representation of the Palestinians.

Moreover, there is no Jordanian option without the approval and agreement of the PLO, and there will not be a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation without PLO representatives. To demand that no PLO or PNC members be in the joint team is, in fact, to reject the whole process. The best analogy may be to a situation whereby the British, in the 1930s, would have to agree to speak to Jews about the future of Palestine as long as no member of the Zionist Congress took part in the negotiations! Philosophical motivations and arguments make no difference: what matters is the net result. Mr. Peres' stand in this affair aligns itself with the position of the Likud, and not vice versa.

The Labour Party's formulas in the mid-1980s are horrifyingly reminiscent of Golda Meir's for-

mulas at the beginning of the 1970s. And as the latter were partly responsible for what occurred in the Yom Kippur War, so the former may lead us to the next Yom Kippur.

Shimon Peres has repeatedly called on Jordan to negotiate without preconditions. Not only have there never in history been negotiations that were not based on preconditions, but such negotiations cannot exist in reality. We must approach the matter from the opposite direction: instead of reaching the Palestinians through Jordan, we should reach Jordan through the Palestinians. But we have, and must retain, in any case, preconditions.

The prime minister of Israel should invite the Palestinians to the negotiating table, but demand that they renounce the use of violence, and turn from cruel and pointless terror to open recognition of the State of Israel and a true reconciliation. Any other path will lead us yet again to a dead end — a brick wall built of the rejectionist principles and uncompromising policies of the Likud.

Thatcher confronted on terrorism, censorship and BBC

By Brian Cathcart

Reuter

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is at loggerheads with Britain's broadcasters because of a gaping difference of views on how terrorism should be reported.

A public row over the banning of a television programme about extremists in troubled Northern Ireland has prompted fears among journalists that they face the censor's gag, leading to Wednesday's unprecedented protest — a national news blackout on radio and television.

Behind their action lies concern about the independence of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), the country's biggest news organisation.

The row began last month in the aftermath of the hijacking to Beirut of a U.S. airliner, during which U.S. television was accused of providing a platform for terrorist propaganda.

Mrs. Thatcher, who herself narrowly escaped death in an Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrilla bomb attack last year, underlined her strong feelings on the subject

by calling for voluntary media action to starve terrorists of what she called the oxygen of publicity.

Her call got a frosty reception from editors, but the issue immediately came to a head when it emerged that the BBC was about to screen a long interview with Martin McGuinness, a senior member of the IRA's political arm Sinn Fein.

The programme balanced footage of Mr. McGuinness with a similar interview with a hard-line pro-British activist and has been portrayed by its makers as an attempt to explore what makes the province's extremists tick.

But with the press loudly portraying Mr. McGuinness as the secret chief of staff of the IRA, in command of the guerrilla war against British rule in Northern Ireland, Mrs. Thatcher saw it as an IRA propaganda opportunity.

Her Home Secretary, Leon Brittan, wrote to the BBC board of governors to ask that the programme should be banned.

Denying any intention to censor, he set out his objection to the programme: "It will enable Mr. McGuinness to advocate or justify the use of violence for political

ends, and thus the murder and maiming of innocent people, before a huge public audience."

The board watched the programme and banned it, provoking a loud and agonised cry of censorship through most of broadcasting and the press.

The affair exposed the fragility of relations between the government and the BBC, which draws its funds from a television tax levied by parliament — in effect, by the government.

The BBC has, nonetheless, always said that its news services, which include the widely-respected international world service, are unbiased.

BBC Chairman Stuart Young, like all the governors a government appointee, said this integrity was not impaired but he found few supporters and even former BBC bosses have criticised the governors for intervening in editorial matters.

Perhaps the most damaging reaction came from some of the BBC's competitors in international broadcasting. Soviet, Libyan, Czechoslovak and Yugoslav state radio stations took the affair as proof that Mrs. Thatcher

ran the BBC.

Broadcasting journalists up and down the country have reacted with a one-day strike, airing fears of growing state control.

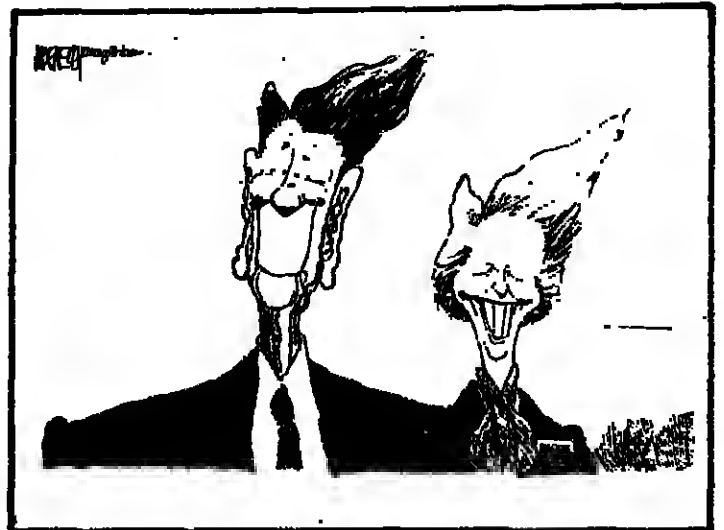
Behind the affair lies Northern Ireland, where more than 2,500 people have died in 16 years of guerrilla and sectarian violence to which no British government has found an answer.

The political climate there has changed in the past five years with the growth of electoral support for Sinn Fein, which openly acknowledges its links with the outlawed IRA.

The party has five seats in Northern Ireland's local assembly and one in the London Parliament and the government is worried that the minority Catholic population, which largely favours Irish unity, is drifting towards extremism.

Mrs. Thatcher has been urged by pro-British hard-liners in the province to ban Sinn Fein and exclude it from the media but she has closed that avenue by stressing at home and abroad that the party's freedom to operate is proof that violent tactics are unjustified.

Nonetheless, her government



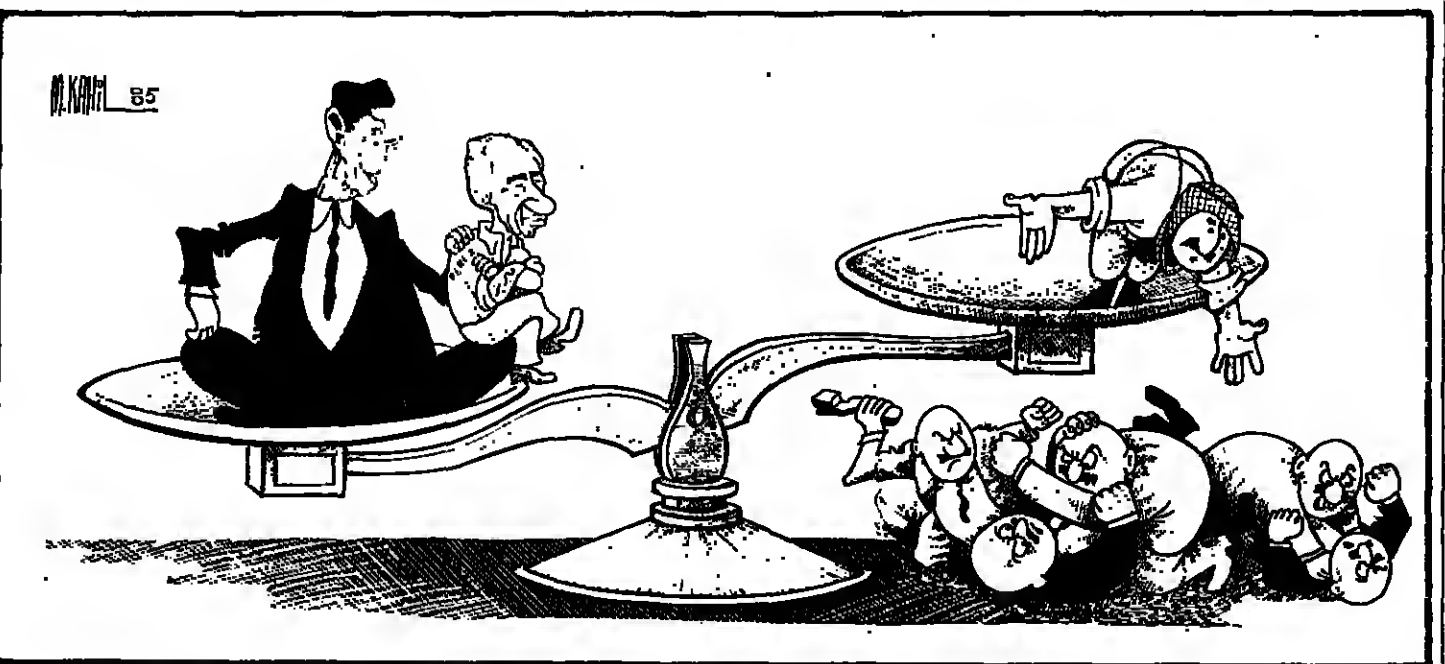
pressed the BBC five years ago into imposing its own ban on interviewing active guerrillas.

Most British broadcasters believe it would be wrong to remove all evidence of extremism from their programmes and news bulletins, saying that would hide the truth and impede serious assessment of the problem.

Mrs. Thatcher, and her government, view the matter dif-

ferently. Giving air time to guerrillas helps their cause, boosts the morale of their supporters and alarms the peaceful majority. Mr. Brittan said in his letter to the BBC.

A corporation governor who agreed with him remarked: "Once you show a terrorist as a nice guy with a baby on his knee, it becomes difficult to shake that image."



Iran's billion dollar search for arms

The following are excerpts from an article by Clayford Shaw and William C. Rempel published in the Los Angeles Times of Aug. 4.

"Khomeini's agents ... have been liberally supplied with funds collected through sales of Iranian oil on the world's spot market. They have sought to buy, steal and smuggle American-made weapons, spare parts and supplies to repair the huge quantities of sophisticated U.S. equipment purchased by Iran's Shah Mohammad Reza Pahlavi before he was overthrown in 1979 — a treasure trove that has been severely depleted by the ayatollah's grueling five-year war with Iraq.

A total U.S. arms embargo was imposed during the 1979-80 crisis when Americans were held hostage in Iran. And even though the Times found that hundreds of shipments have gotten through to Tehran, Administration officials say the smuggling operations have filled only about 10 per cent of Iran's arms needs and that the embargo's success has spurred Khomeini's desperation.

"The ayatollah's war machine is ravenous. It's not very well fed, but it's got a tremendous appetite," Customs Service Commissioner William von Raab said in an interview recently.

Like others in the Reagan administration, he expressed fear that the missiles aggressively sought by Iran could be intended for terrorist attacks, such as shooting down unarmed commercial air-

liners or assaulting U.S. embassies.

"I think they have shown themselves not only willing but ready to do that, quite clearly," Mr. von Raab said.

Despite concerns about Iranian terrorism, the Times inquiry discovered instances of poor coordination between — and sometimes within — the U.S. government agencies involved in combating the arms smuggling.

The State Department security office, for instance, did not know until interviewed by Times reporters that the Customs Service, federal prosecutors and even defence attorneys in San Diego had transcripts detailing an accused smuggler's use of State Department telephones 10 months ago in contact with an undercover agent posing as a smuggler. And until the interview, Mr. von Raab said he was unaware that tape transcripts included an Iranian agent's claim, more than a year old, that customs personnel had been bribed.

The federal government's initial response to Iran's smuggling offensive in the early 1980s also appears to have been somewhat lackadaisical. More recently, however, the Customs Service and FBI have counter-attacked vigorously, with investigations in more than a dozen locations, from Los Ang-

les to Boston and from San Francisco to Orlando, deploying undercover agents and using wiretaps, mail and telex intercepts and around-the-clock surveillance.

The intensified investigative effort — and perhaps an increase on Iran's smuggling offensive — is reflected by Justice Department statistics. In 1981, one indictment naming one person was returned for violation of the Iranian arms embargo. In the last 12 months, however, a total of 14 indictments have named 54 individuals and eight companies — more than double the total of indictments for those searches are now being presented to a federal grand jury in Salt Lake City. Elgie has made more than 50 shipments of F-4 parts since early 1983. However, neither the company nor its officers have been accused of violating the law.

Similarly in Connecticut, Edward S. Stolarz, an executive of Colish International, was approached last year by a John Reed, a refrigeration engineer from Las Vegas. Mr. Reed put Mr. Stolarz in touch with a Swiss commodities broker from Brazil named Rene Schuler, who was soliciting massive supplies of protective suits for persons exposed to chemicals or nerve gas.

In Layton, Utah, the Elgie Corp. buys and refurbishes parts for F-4 Phantom jets, a workhorse fighter plane for the U.S. Air Force. Customs agents con-

fiscated F-4 parts they said were being shipped by Elgie from Denver to London for shipment to Iran.

Since that seizure last October, two search warrants have been served on the company and sources said documents recovered in the three previous years combined...

While London is the hub for Iran's massive military procurement effort, many of the spokes point to the United States, at cities as distant as Boston and Los Angeles and as disparate as bustling Chicago and quiet Layton, Utah.

It was from Chicago, the Justice Department alleges, that two American businessmen acted as agents for British munitions dealers, shopping for parts for the ayatollah's American-built, and now crippled, air force and navy as casually as hunters and fishermen might use an L.L. Bean catalogue.

Mr. Stolarz agreed that his company, which supplied foul weather gear to the U.S. America's Cup team, would be able to fill a \$96-million order for 40,000 protective suits and associated decontamination units. However, he became suspicious about the ultimate destination of the suits after Schuler stipulated that the suits could not be made by Jews. Schuler said he represented "Mideast country we can't talk about on the telephone," according to Mr. Stolarz. — USA.

Craxi hits 2-year mark, 2nd longest term since end of war

By Jennifer Parmelee

Associated Press

ROME — Premier Bettino Craxi steered his five-party coalition into its third year on Sunday, saying his government will continue to defy Italy's postwar pattern of transient leadership.

Mr. Craxi, in a message to parliament which gave him a vote of confidence before leaving for vacation, said his government was not passive for the briefest duration or short of a continuity of actions that is about to be interrupted soon.

"With the renewed confidence has come encouragement for the government to continue," said Mr. Craxi, a Socialist whose 2-year-old ruling coalition is the second oldest of Italy's 44 postwar governments.

While his government has survived a potential shakeup from the July 19 "black Friday" in which the lira plunged to a record low against the dollar, and scored many triumphs on the economic and foreign policy front, many challenges remain.

"We do not lack in difficulties and problems," Mr. Craxi conceded in urging a "tighter solidarity" between the nation's leaders and "a more constructive dialogue with the opposition."

"One prepares for a hot autumn," headlined La Stampa of Turin, noting Mr. Craxi's continuing up in battle against inflation — 8.7 per cent, roughly double the average of European community countries — and his wish to make Italian products more competitive abroad.

In the first five months of this year, Italy's trade deficit was \$7.25 billion, or 75 per cent of the total for all of 1984 the day before the lira fell. The Rome government announced the public deficit would peak at \$55.5 billion this year, 5.5 billion more than anticipated.

The lira drop, which allowed the U.S. dollar to soar to 2,200 lire, rekindled criticism of the way the Italian government handled the economy and demands for institutional reform.

At one point last week, it appeared Mr. Craxi's government would crumble under the weight of the lira issue, but the votes of confidence in parliament's two houses prevented its fall.

Commenting on Mr. Craxi's political survival amid the mid-summer heat, La Stampa added: but with the autumn breezes, minds will be able to burden themselves again with thoughts and actions that are much less conciliatory.

Coinciding with "black Friday" was the destruction of the tiny mountain village of Stava by a wall of mud, water and debris from a ruptured earthen dam above. More than 230 lives were lost.

The tragedy triggered a bitter outcry against what some editorialists branded as Italy's "indifference" to environmental concerns and a lack of controls that might have prevented the disaster.

Also facing Mr. Craxi when parliament resumes in September is the perennial economic plight of the Mezzogiorno, or Southern Italy, where the rate of unemployment is 70 to 80 per cent, higher than that in the centre and north. Italy's overall unemployment rate hovers at about 13.7 per cent.

Yet the balance of Mr. Craxi's tenure largely has been notable for a string of successes. Within weeks of taking office, his coalition — Socialists, Christian Democrats, Liberals, Republicans and Social Democrats — took aim at pensions, worker absenteeism, government medicine and unproductivity on the job. Inflation dropped from 14 per cent to nine per cent in 1984.

Challenging Communist-led unions that a decade ago engineered costly and disruptive strikes, Mr. Craxi also weakened the Communist-backed automatic wage increase mechanism. Voters overwhelmingly backed him on the issue in June.

Gains continued in Italy's war on terrorism and organized crime under Mr. Craxi, with U.S.-Italian cooperation reaching new heights against the Mafia.

Also on the domestic front was a revision of the pact made in 1929 between the Vatican and the government on church-state relations.

In June 1985, the final form of the revised treaty was signed, ending the reign of Roman Catholicism as Italy's official religion and taking away special tax privileges for the church.

Psyching the Arab oil weapon: A curious blend of politics, economics, religion, psychology, and diplomacy

How far could oil embargo serve Arab ends?

Economic Diplomacy: Embargo Leverage and World Politics.
West View Press
1985

By M.S. Daoudi
and M.S. Dajani

Reviewed by Nayef Tarawneh

IT WAS a little more than a decade ago that for the first time in recorded history the use of a single commodity as a political tool had global repercussions, shaking the international financial system, prompting calls for a revision of the international economic order, and introducing new political centres of power.

The 1973/1974 Arab oil embargo, unlike its 1967 predecessor, sent shock waves through the entire world economic nerve, alarming the major industrial nations and reminding them of their heavy dependence on imported oil as an energy source. As Dr. Mohamud S. Daoudi and Dr. Munther S. Dajani state in their recently published book, "Economic Diplomacy: Embargo Leverage and World Politics," the embargo illustrated the dynamic use of the three tools — military, economic and diplomatic — on which foreign policies depend, essential tools that might prove most useful today as King Hussein launches a crucial peace initiative that holds the last opportunity for peace in the Middle East.

The authors of "Economic Diplomacy" are two Jordanian political economists. Dr. Daoudi graduated from the American University of Beirut back in 1972. He holds doctoral degrees from the University of South Carolina at Columbia and the University of Texas at Austin and has taught at both universities. Dr. Dajani, who holds degrees in business, politics, economics, and international relations is currently an assistant professor of political science at the University of Jordan. Both are authors of "Economic Sanctions: Ideals and Experience," published in London in 1983, which dispelled the widespread pessimism regarding the ability of economic leverage to achieve political goals by offering fresh insights into how such means could be utilised to better results.

Now, two years later, comes the sequel "Economic Diplomacy," a detached, comprehensive look at the national and international politics of the Middle East from the late 1950s till the early 1970s. In 257 pages, the authors cast a penetrating light on the politics, economics, and psychology of a sensitive region which has dominated world attention for the last few decades.

The purpose of "Economic Diplomacy" is to examine the background, motivation, objectives, and impact of the use of oil as a political weapon to influence the policies of consumer nations with regard to the Arab-Israeli conflict. It does so by studying three specific episodes in which the use of oil as a political weapon was contemplated, seriously considered, attempted and effectively implemented: The 1956 Suez crisis; the 1967 and the 1973/74 Arab oil embargoes.

The first thing that draws a reader's attention while flipping through the early pages of the book is its dedication "To King Hussein Ibn Talal, and to the memory of King Faisal Ibn Saud and President Gamal Abdul Nasser: Three towering leaders of our time, each of whom inspired a nation in his own way."

Having organised a clear structure, the authors proceed in Chapter 1 to discuss the interruption of oil supplies to Western Europe during the 1956 Suez crisis resulting from the blocking of the Suez Canal and the sabotage of oil pipelines in Syria that carried Iraqi and Saudi oil to the Mediterranean for shipment to

Europe. Here, the authors point out that this interruption of oil supplies allowed the United States the opportunity to employ the tactics of delaying its substitute oil deliveries to Europe to exert pressure on the British and French governments, first to stop fighting and second to withdraw their troops from Egypt. Israel, similarly vulnerable to economic pressures, was eventually forced to withdraw. Militarily, Dr. Daoudi and Dr. Dajani explain, the combined powers of Britain, France, and Israel did actually defeat the small, unequipped, and poorly trained Egyptian army and could

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have accomplished any military task assigned to them, though at a high cost in lives and equipments. However, in the authors' view, it was economic, financial, and strategic considerations, rather than military power, that decided the issue and obliged the tripartite alliance to withdraw.

Chapter 2 considers the 1967 Arab oil embargo of Britain, the United States, and West Germany. The authors argue that powerful pan-Arab and domestic pressure on the conservative elites of the oil producers obliged the governments of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Libya, and the Gulf sheikhdoms to join Iraq and Algeria in cutting back production and imposing an embargo on oil. However, as the multinational oil corporations were in full control of all phases of the Arab oil industry: exploration, production, transportation, refining, and marketing, the oil weapon failed to materialise.

Chapter 3 traces the growing momentum of Arab oil leverage from the First Arab Petroleum Congress in 1959 to the 1973 Arab oil embargo. It defines the conflicting relationship between the oil companies and the host

governments, focusing on the growth of an oil culture among the elites of the Arab oil-producing nations and on attempts by these elites to increase the producing governments' control of oil-production policies. This chapter also provides a useful brief history of the founding of the Organisation of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC).

Chapter 4 analyses how the conflict of interest between the host countries and the operating companies increased tension and created a tug of war in which the replacement of old concessions by participation agreements and nationalisation acts diminished the multinational domination of the petroleum industry, resulting in a dramatic shift in the traditional oil power structure.

Chapter 5 scrutinises the Arab political environment between the 1967 June war and the 1973 oil embargo. According to the authors, this environment played a major role in determining both the employment of the oil weapon and the constraints imposed upon it. The discussion puts the 1973 oil embargo decision into focus by analysing the domestic and international political developments that preceded and conditioned its use. The book chronicles the complex developments in the area which forced countries like Saudi Arabia, the leading force that had sought to dissociate oil from politics, to unshackle the oil weapon and wave it in the faces of Western nations in order to force an Israeli withdrawal from all territories occupied in 1967, particularly Jerusalem. The book's analysis of these political developments within the producing nations and of their growing power to control crude-oil production (though not distribution and marketing) helps to shed light on the strengths and weaknesses of the Arabs' use of oil as a political weapon in 1973/1974.

Against this background, Chapter 6 probes in detail the specific application of the oil weapon. Shipments of oil to Western Europe, the United States, and Japan were interrupted. This move resulted in worldwide oil shortages and created the conditions that allowed the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) to assume unilateral control over oil prices, causing tremendous dislocations in the world's economic order.

In Chapter 7, Dr. Daoudi and Dr. Dajani conclude that "just as oil power should not be overestimated, it should not be underestimated. Even in times of oil oversupply, the Western nations' economies remain heavily dependent on oil as their primary source of energy, and because other sources are failing to compete successfully with oil in terms of safety, practicality, and low cost, the use of oil as a political weapon still poses a serious threat to the consumer nations". The consumers' counterleverages are viewed to lie in their ability to conserve in the producing nations.

Falling oil prices and a world energy glut in the early 1980s, generated by conservation, fuel-switching, and new non-OPEC finds, have given rise to certain euphoria that the oil leverage is no longer viable and that the consumer, not the producer, holds the trump card in the oil political game. But as Dr. Daoudi and Dr. Dajani warn, it may not be long before this optimism fades away, for the supply curve is quite fragile and could easily break.

In their conclusion, the authors advise oil producers not to leave "the planning and organisation of an oil embargo until after the oil weapon has actually been deployed. Rather, there ought to be a 'think tank' formed at the headquarters of the oil producers' associations that would work out the details of imposing and implementing an embargo once a decision is taken." (p.172) Also, they call for more cohesion and cooperation among the various oil-producing nations. On the other hand, they outline six countermeasures that target nations could use as counter-measures in response to the oil weapon: psychological, political, diplomatic, economic, financial, and military.

In "Economic Diplomacy," the authors make no criticisms, no accusations, and no judgements. They take meticulous care to recount the events, chronicle them, analyse their significance, and study their implications. Their emphasis is on facts rather than biased opinions or strong personal views. As they have done in their earlier work "Economic Sanctions," the authors succeed in their new work to mount a convincing argument for the benefits as well as the constraints of using economic means to achieve political ends. However, in-depth portraits of the main actors involved such as Nasser, Faisal, Sadat, and 'Arafat, not dealt with in the earlier work, make the sequel fresher and more interesting.

Unfortunately, both books add as much mystery to the process of decision-making as they dispel since both are solely based on academic research. Still, precise information about what goes on inside the closed rooms where major decisions are made remains to be virtually unobtainable; much of the deliberations and discussions are closely held national security secrets.

Nevertheless, "Economic Diplomacy" is a timely work of reference that will prove valuable to a wide range of scholars, statesmen, and students of the epoch. It is not only of historical value but is both interesting and generally informative. It is much to the authors' credit that they should have produced a lively and engaging book of a dry and complex subject.

'Search for Peace' contributes fresh insights into Mideast peace-making

Search for Peace
By Crown Prince Hassan
Macmillan, London 1984.

Reviewed by Peter Mansfield

THE FIRST question to be asked of a book of this kind is whether it contributes any fresh insights into the daunting task of Arab-Israeli peace-making. It passes the test rather well. It is true that part of the book is a reformulation, in forceful but tactful terms, of the Jordanian position. But it is a measure of its quality that it is hardly affected by the events which have taken place since it was written, such as Likud's loss of the premiership in Israel and the February 11 Jordan-PLO agreement. However, some of the most interesting thoughts occur in the modern historical sketch of Arab political and economic ideas.

Crown Prince Hassan traces the development from the liberalism/capitalism and parliamentary institutions in the early years of independence, through the Arab socialism of Nasserite pan-Arabism to the euphoric boom years of the 1970s when some held that "super-development" would solve all the Arabs' major problems. Its resounding failure in Iran should have been a warning to everyone. Prince Hassan takes due note of the rise of Islamic fundamentalism in which he finds the egalitarianism, and the Utopian belief in the perfectibility of man, have much in common with Marxism.

He makes a strong case for Jordan's achievements through a private enterprise system combined with strong central planning. A senior British Arabist diplomat recently differentiated between the "serious" economy of Syria, with all its obvious imperfections, and the "non-serious" economy of Jordan, depending for its balance of payments on funds from its citizens working abroad. This is surely unfair; Jordan is far from having a purely remittance economy. The extraordinary prosperity of Amman, which has been denied but not destroyed by the current oil recession, is certainly due in part to these funds but they have not all been diverted into real estate. Jordan has shown much sound economic management in both public and private sectors. Moreover, its heavy investment in education and health services has helped to create the class of skilled workers and professionals who send the remittances.

Indeed he makes plain that this is one of his motives. And why not? No Arab wants the "Jordanian solution" to prevail and even the Americans don't appear to support it. The prince shows his disappointment that the Reagan Plan was allowed to sink into the sand and he is surely right. It can be argued, as it is in Damascus, that the Americans are never going to help towards a political solution. But the Jordanian argument is that while there is little hope, it is still worth trying and that the Reagan plan at the time showed some real progress in American thinking. The plan rejected Palestinian independence in favour of a link with Jordan but there is no reason why either Jordanians or Palestinians should accept American insistence that one precludes the other. A link has already been created in the February 11 agreement. If a Jordanian-Palestinian federal state were to come into existence, Palestinian sovereignty in the West Bank and Gaza could come later if that is what its people want. It would mean placing their trust in the Hashemites but there is some evidence they would be prepared to do this if given the choice. This book would probably help to reassure them — Middle East International, London.

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Palestinian cause receives support from world women

By Josephine Zananiri
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Nairobi conference ending the United Nations-sponsored decade for women was very much a media event with the official conference coloured by much political posturing and certain amount of double standard. Non-government women's organisations held their own meeting — Forum 85 — at a different site where political manoeuvrings disappeared and women tackled their immediate problems and labelled those responsible for the many ailments besetting women, as well as men the world over.

The Jordanian delegation attending both the conference and the Forum had a pivotal interest in the debates on the Palestinian question. Two dynamic young members of the Jordanian team, Mrs. Imian Abu Rous, the official delegate of the Ministry of Labour, and Mrs. Asma Khader, representative of the Arab Lawyers Association, both returned with vivid memories of the meetings.

The initial overture of the official conference was tinged by the U.S. delegation's statement that "politics should not be discussed". Third World countries quickly pointed out that this is itself was a political stance and obviously intended to smother any debate in areas the Americans could not control, including the Palestinian issue. The conference, says Mrs. Abu Rous, "started and finished on a political note". At the Forum, the U.S. position was fairly weak, adds Mrs. Khader. The Palestinian question was openly debated and on every occasion both the Americans and the Zionists were intellectually routed. "They

left the Forum exhausted and defeated", she continued.

The Forum too had its spectacles. Lesbians from North Europe and Northern America came seeking discussion on their rights. "Women of the Third World were unhappy," says Mrs. Khader, as they saw the problem as purely personal whilst their own difficulties confronted starvation, political repression, deeply rooted sexual discrimination and in many instances open racism.

Prostitutes came to put their case before their sisters and the world. The conclusions reached were scientific and rational in both cases, adds Mrs. Khader, with the delegates advocating an end to sexism and a legitimate economic order which would signal an end to conditions forcing women to sell themselves.

America under pressure

Whilst discussions at the Forum ranged over many topics, the focus remained the "peace tent". The U.S. came under strong criticism for their responsibility in both the arms race and the nuclear weapons build-up. "The American women present could not defend their country in face of the unrelenting evidence presented against them," says Mrs. Khader. "Apartheid was soundly condemned and much discussion took place on the present imbalanced economic ordering of the world. The Palestinian issue was much discussed at the Forum too. However, the Zionists found little support at the meeting", she adds.

At the official conference, the Palestinian question was heatedly debated, says Mrs. Abu Rous. She explains how the slogans of the



The Israeli delegates at the Forum talks unable to control the debate over Lebanon and the West Bank (J.T. file photo)

conference "peace, development and equality" illustrate the plight of Palestinian women under occupation. "Obviously," she continues, "there can be no development or equality without peace and so meagre progress has been achieved by Palestinian women during the decade." Their predicament was highlighted by a paper prepared for the secretary general on the sub-motors of the conference: health, labour and education.

Concerning education, there has been slight progress says Mrs. Abu Rous. However, she continues, "this is not in any way due to the Israelis, but to the determination of Palestinian women under occupation to better their educational standards and to the assistance rendered by Arab states." Although four universities have been established on the West Bank, they are subject to frequent closure by the Zionist occupation forces, with students both male and female suffering beatings,

arrest harassments, imprisonment as well as disruption to their education, she says.

The report also details the deteriorating health conditions in the occupied territories, says Mrs. Abu Rous. In 1967 fourteen hospitals served the West Bank. However, by the time of the report, the number had dwindled to ten. The recent closure of the Jerusalem Hospice by the occupation authorities further limited health care facilities for Palestinians. "In 1967," continues Mrs. Abu Rous "there were twenty-one beds per thousand, present figures indicate only eight to nine per thousand of the population". Maternity care for Palestinian and Israeli women is staggeringly disproportionate. "One hundred per cent of Israeli women have their babies in hospital. However, for Palestinian women only forty-six per cent can afford hospitalisation at time of delivery," she points out.

The number of Palestinian women in the work force is a small eleven per cent. However, about eight per cent of working women are employed in Israel, mostly in agriculture, continues Mrs. Abu Rous. Their work is generally underpaid, hours are long, they are not protected by labour laws and have no social security and none of the legal rights protecting workers in the Arab countries, she adds.

Much activity on the Palestinian issue was conducted out of the conference limelight with the U.S. pressurizing delegates on both a personal and national level. However on two occasions the debate became the open focus of the meeting.

First was when delegates from Arab and Muslim countries walked out of the conference during the Israeli speech. Passing before the speaker's podium they chanted slogans "down with Zionism" and "Zionism is racism". About three hundred people participated in the protest which completely drowned out the Israeli speech and brought the media



The outspoken Angela Davis — nothing could intimidate her

rushing into the conference hall, recalls Mrs. Abu Rous. Undoubtedly the flashpoint of the entire meeting came with voting on the motion, "Zionism is racism". After a deadlock of five hours, she continues, "the Kenyan government proposed a new motion condemning all forms of racism, foreign occupation etc. which, although not specifically mentioning Israel, obviously condemned the Zionist state, according to the Kenyan officials."

The new formula accepted by the USSR and the Western block was agreed to by Zuhdi Tarazi in "a long, emotional but succinctly rational speech which left many people in the hall in tears", recalls Mrs. Abu Rous.

International politicking had little effect however on the Forum Palestinian debate. Of the fourteen thousand women present "the great majority were with us," says Mrs. Khader. Angela Davis, like the majority of black American women, was "strongly pro-Palestinian", she adds.

During one debate the Israeli delegation announced that Zionism was a liberation movement and that Zionists wanted peace. At first the audience laughed, recalls Mrs. Khader and then immediately fired questions such as "what about peace in the West Bank, Lebanon, Sabra and Shatila? Do you want to impose peace with the gun? Liberation from whom?"

Mrs. Khader. "They were under attack not only from Arab and Muslim women, but European and Japanese leftists and even an anti-Zionist Jewess, the wife of Tawfik Tubhe an Arab member of the Knesset", she adds.

Was the conference useful? Yes says Mrs. Khader as she believes public opinion has been somewhat awakened to the "senselessness and inequalities inherent in sexism". She thinks that the Forum was particularly useful as it "brought together a large number of women who could talk together heart to heart without the restrictions of protocol and international diplomacy."

Mrs. Khader was critical of the Western news agencies as she said they constantly filtered news of the Forum or tried to portray it as a trivial spectacle. When in fact, she adds, women dealt with important and wide ranging issues during the Forum meetings.

Mrs. Abu Rous believes that the last decade has witnessed progress in women's rights. However, she maintains this is largely due to the will of "individual governments to advance new socio-economic plans". The conferences, she believes, have had little effect on poor and rural women and those who have been influenced are largely the educated urban dwellers who already have advantages over their lower class and rural sisters do not.

Mrs. Abu Rous left the conference with a strong feeling that "although our bases may differ, all Third World problems are similar, and solutions should be found together."

Round feet, a gruesome reminder of old China

By Adrian Bradshaw
Reuters

PEKING — Once upon a time in China, the height of erotic stimulation was the sight of a tiny female foot.

To cater for this male whim, little girls had their feet systematically deformed and stunted to turn them into four-inch (10 centimetre) stumps.

"I hated it, as did all the other girls," said Zhao Kongying, a 75-year-old woman whose feet were bound and deformed at the age of six. They are now no more than five inches (12 cm) long and she walks with the aid of a stick. "But there was nothing we could do as it was the custom then," said Zhao.

The custom has died out. But its legacy can still be seen all over China — dwindling numbers of old ladies tottering painfully about on feet no longer than a five-year-old's.

Zhao, who talked to Reuters at a Peking hospital where she was being treated for a stomach ailment, said: "I married when I was 22 and had seven children, moving to Peking during the anti-Japanese war. I never worked outside the house."

"My feet have been a great inconvenience to me, but I have had to get used to it. Since the bone was broken, there was nothing that could be done, even after Liberation (by the Communists in 1949)," she said.

Song Ruyao, a surgeon trained in the United States, was so moved by the sight of peasant women crawling about on their knees that he developed a simple operation in the early 1960s to enable them to wear shoes and walk for the first time.

But his efforts to spread knowledge of his technique have been hampered, he says, by officials who would prefer to forget that women's feet were ever bound up and deformed.

"The Chinese journal of surgery refused to publish my article on the technique, saying it was a shameful part of feudal China and should not be publicised," Song told Reuters.

Song said most Chinese women now over 50 had their feet bound to some extent while young to limit their growth.

The fashion of binding feet started among the rich, but it became a habit practised by the vast majority of Chinese families and died out only slowly among the conservative peasants who make up 80 per cent of China's one billion people.

Bound feet became less common in the cities in the early part of this century and the Communists worked to abolish the practice after their victory in 1949.

Chen Wenli, a sister in the hospital where Zhao was being treated, said the custom came from the feudal era when women stayed at home and took no part in society.

"We don't get many patients with this problem in the hospital," she said. "Because there is little we can do for them. The damage was done years ago."

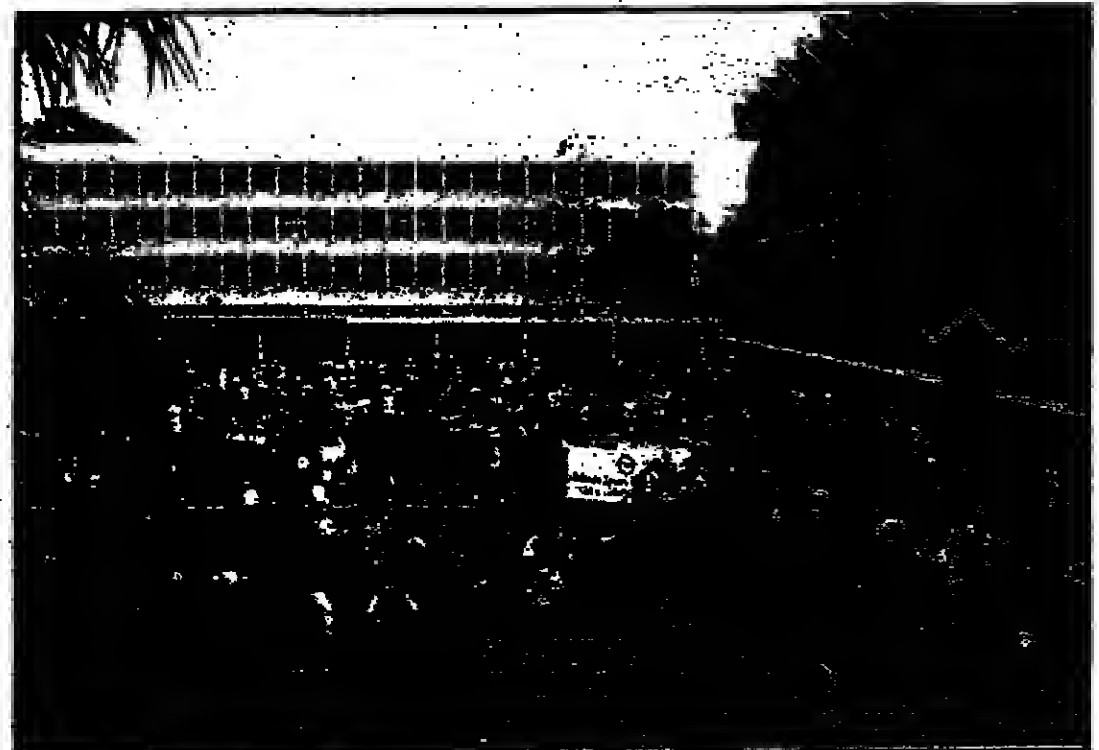
Song, who went to the U.S. during World War Two, said he became the first Chinese to learn plastic surgery, at the university of Pennsylvania. He returned home in 1948 and two years later was hard at work treating Chinese soldiers wounded by napalm and explosives in the Korean War.

He has become China's leading expert in all forms of plastic surgery. But the plight of peasant women with crippled feet remains his chief concern.

To make life easier for them, he cuts into the base of the bound foot, which is usually twisted in under itself, and spreads out the bones into something like their natural positions.

As director of China's Institute of Plastic Surgery, he has only had time to do a few dozen of the operations himself. But he is determined to make his technique known to other surgeons.

"I am going to have another go at getting my article published," he said.



The forum at the Nairobi University

Morocco captures lion's share of medals at pan-Arab Games

CASABLANCA (R) — The athletics and swimming events at the pan-Arab Games came to an end Thursday night with host country Morocco at the top of the medals table, seven golds ahead of its nearest competitor, Tunisia.

The Moroccans, blessed with a long tradition of official patronage of sport, ended the sixth day of the games with a clutch of 39 first places, followed by Tunisia with 32, Algeria with 12 and relative newcomer Libya with six.

The grand finale of the field and track events was Moroccan Said Aouita's much vaunted but eventually unsuccessful attempt on Steve Cram of Britain's world record for the 1,500 metres.

Some 35,000 Moroccan sports fans turned out to watch the new record holder for the 5,000 metres run the race but they and Aouita were disappointed at the outcome.

The Moroccan champion had to run alone for the last stretch after pacemaker Fawzi Lahbi, also of Morocco, dropped out around the 900 metre mark. Aouita clocked three minutes 55.62 seconds, almost six seconds short of the record Cram set in Nice last month.

Aouita blamed Omar Khalifa of Sudan, who unexpectedly decided not to take part, and Abdi Bile Abdi of Somalia, who throughout the race ran one place behind the Moroccan.

"They didn't want to help me. Only my compatriot played the game... it's a shame but it's not serious," he told reporters.

Aouita had had his eye on the 1,500 metres record since early last year but after Thursday night's race he said he would not make a second attempt, at least for the rest of 1985.

In the rest of the field and track

events, the Moroccans gave a definitive demonstration of their athletic superiority over the rest of the 21 Arab countries represented here.

They won eight of the 12 athletic golds on offer, with their Olympic champion woman hurdler Nawal Al Moutawakil taking her fifth of the games in the 200 metres sprint.

Morocco's Omar Ghizlat, Arab record holder for the men's 100 metres, avenged his defeat by Faraj Marzouk of Qatar in that event last Sunday, winning the double distance in a below-record time of 21.15 seconds.

But the Jataris, now building themselves a reputation as a serious threat in the dashes, pulled off the men's 4 x 100 metres relay, followed by Morocco and unfavourable Saudi Arabia. Jamal Al Abdullah and policeman Faraj Marzouk were the leading lights in the winning team.

Another Gulf athlete to make his mark was Ahmed Hamada of Bahrain, who on Thursday added a gold for the 110 metres hurdles to the one he won on Sunday for the 400 metres event. Hamada has held the Arab records for both since November, 1983.

At the swimming pool Tunisians Faten Ghattas and Samir Bouchlaghem outclassed their competitors for the sixth day running. Ghattas maintaining her lead in the personal medals stakes by adding an eighth gold to her name. Bouchlaghem was close behind with seven.

The Tunisians have amassed 20 of the 26 swimming golds, their only serious rivals being Algerian woman backstroke specialist Soumia Koudiri and men's freestyle Mohammad Lattoufi of Morocco.

The second day of weightlifting produced mixed results, with wins by Mahmoud Mabrouk of Libya and Abdelkarim Kazem Karaz of the strong Iraqi team. Mabrouk set the only record of the day, a games record of 245 kg for his up to 60 kg class.

On Thursday night Saudi Arabia avenged their defeat in the World Cup qualifying rounds in the Moroccan town of Settat with a 1-0 (halftime 1-0) victory over the United Arab Emirates (UAE).

The highly motivated Saudi squad attacked from kick-off, with striker Majed Abdullah leading a series of determined assaults on the UAE goal. He scored in the 37th minute after several missed chances.

The Saudis, winners of the Asia Cup in Singapore last December, maintained the initiative in the second half, apparently not content with their one-goal lead.

The United Arab Emirates made a last-ditch attempt to equalize shortly before the final whistle, but the Saudi defence again thwarted their advance.

The referee issued two warnings against UAE players, the first to Mubarak Ghanem for a foul on Fahd Al Musabih and the second to UAE star Adnan Al Talyani for disputing a decision.

Majed Abdullah withdrew in the second half after a minor injury and was replaced by Youssef Khamis.

The Saudi victory takes them to the top of group B. Only Algeria could now stop them reaching the semi-finals of the tournament on August 14.

Socrates returns home

CAMPINAS, Brazil (R) — Brazil's 1982 World Cup captain Socrates will arrive in Brazil on Sunday to join his new club, Sao Paulo state first division soccer team Ponte Preta, club president Carlos Vachiano said Thursday night.

Vachiano and representatives of a pool of Brazilian companies told reporters they had reached agreement with Italian first division club Fiorentina.

Vachiano said acquiring Socrates cost the pool \$1 million but did not say how much Socrates would get.

Socrates is the second top footballer to return to Brazil before the end of his contract. Last month, striker Zico was bought back from Udinese by Rio de Janeiro club Flamengo.

The Italian club's president, Ranieri Pontello, told reporters Sao Paulo state club Ponte Preta

had agreed to buy the Brazilian midfielder but declined to say what the value of the transfer fee was.

Socrates, 31, was transferred to Fiorentina in June last year from Brazil's Corinthians for a reported \$2.5 million. He recently said he wanted to leave Italy despite having half of his two-year contract still to run.

Pontello said Socrates, whose full name is Socrates Brasileiro de Sousa Vifira de Oliveira, could return to Brazil immediately although he was not free to play for his new club until the contract had been signed.

A deal was reached in late evening after hours of negotiations over the phone between the two clubs. Ponte Preta officials will travel to Italy in the next few days to finalise details and sign papers, Pontello said.

'Egypt turns new soccer page'

CAIRO (R) — Egypt's football bosses, under fire for a poor showing by the national side, have promised fans a new page in the country's soccer history, saying that next year's African Nations Cup finals will be the first test of a new strategy.

The federation Thursday night fired manager Abdou Saleh Al Wahsh, threatened to invoke disciplinary action against players and coaches who give press statements hostile to the federations and promised a complete re-assessment of all national squad players.

The federation's actions were in response to anger among fans and a press outcry over the recent failure to qualify for next year's World Cup finals.

Morocco, continuing a streak of North African wins over Egypt, put the national side out of the race for the World Cup finals with a 2-0 aggregate win.

Wahsh, who took over his job in 1982, is currently in the Netherlands on a private visit and a federation spokesman told reporters Thursday night that efforts were being made abroad to sign up

a replacement. No names were mentioned, but federation officials have said a new manager was likely to come from South America or Western Europe.

Under Wahsh, Egypt started favourites in the 1984 Nations Cup in the Ivory Coast but finished a dismal fourth.

The statement said that while an immediate reassessment of national squad players was under way, the federation will seek new blood to build up a squad for the African Cup.

Egypt last qualified for a World Cup finals in 1934, but its club sides have dominated African championships since 1982.

Soviet backing adds weight to N. Korea Olympic proposal

SEOUL (R) — North Korea's offer to co-host the 1988 Olympics almost four years after Seoul was awarded the games has caused anger here, but foreign diplomats said Soviet support has added weight to the idea.

Pyeongyang is continuing to push the proposal despite South Korea's rejection, and the official Soviet News Agency TASS said Wednesday night it was an "important initiative."

TASS said North Korea believed the scheme, submitted to the International Olympic Committee (IOC), would not only allow the games to go ahead successfully but also contribute to achieving reunification with the south.

The Seoul government last week denounced the northern proposal as a political move aimed at wrecking the Seoul Olympics and called on Pyongyang to withdraw it.

Diplomats here said the newly announced Soviet support for the scheme added considerable weight to the Pyongyang idea as South Korea is working hard to prevent a repeat of the boycott of the Los Angeles Olympics last year.

Moscow has yet to announce its own decision about attending the Seoul games and has criticised the venue in the past, although its sports teams are preparing to take part.

Western sports experts say Moscow is unlikely to make its formal decision known until two months before the 1988 summer Olympics start, as permitted

under IOC rules.

Soviet Sports Committee chief Marat Gramov, who is also Soviet Olympic Committee head, travelled to Pyongyang in June, though details of his talks were not given.

North Korea repeated its offer to co-host the games last Sunday, calling on the IOC to take a positive attitude. Rodong Simmun, newspaper of North Korea's ruling Workers Party, said the northern proposal would prevent a split in the Olympic movement.

"To insist on holding the Olympic games only in the south... is itself seriously contradictory to the basic idea and principle of the Olympiad," the paper said.

It called on the IOC to "pay deep attention to our fair and above-board proposal and take an affirmative and appropriate step as early as possible."

The IOC said the next day the proposal was against the Olympic charter but that rule by which one national Olympic committee only is responsible for organising the games could be changed by a two-thirds majority vote among the IOC's 91 members.

An IOC official said no official request from North Korea on co-hosting the games has been received so far.

Seoul Olympic Committee officials said a two-thirds vote for the Pyongyang proposal was impossible because the majority of IOC members had committed themselves to the Seoul games.

Although South Korea rejects the scheme it has welcomed the

idea that both sides form a joint team for the games. The two Koreas have agreed to send officials to IOC headquarters in Lausanne, Switzerland, to discuss the matter.

Like Moscow, Peking has still not formally committed itself to attending the Seoul games. "We have not yet discussed and settled whether or not we will participate in these games," Chinese state Sports Commission spokesman Wu Zhongyuan told Reuters.

East Germany, Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland have indicated they will take part, but if Moscow calls a total boycott as it did for the Los Angeles Olympics last year the East Europeans will probably have to fall in line.

IOC chairman Juan Antonio Samaranch said after talks with Soviet sports officials in Moscow last month that he thought it possible for both the Soviet Union and North Korea to take part in the Seoul Olympics.

Asked if there was not a real risk of Communist countries boycotting the games, Samaranch told reporters: "All I can say is that athletes in all Socialist countries are preparing to take part in the summer and winter Olympics."

Pressed to say whether he thought the Soviet Union would participate, he added: "I hope so and I think so."

Seoul Olympic officials say the idea of co-hosting the games is unfeasible because most of the Olympic facilities have either been completed or will be ready early next year.

UEFA rejects Liverpool, Juventus appeals

ZURICH (R) — The European Football Union (UEFA) Thursday rejected appeals by Liverpool and Juventus soccer clubs against sanctions imposed after rioting at their European Cup final match in Brussels last May.

A UEFA spokesman read a statement confirming that Liverpool would be banned for three years from European competition.

UEFA has banned all English clubs from competitions for an indefinite period in the wake of the riot, when 38 people died.

The three-year Liverpool suspension will start when UEFA lifts the general ban on English clubs playing in European competitions.

UEFA imposed the sanctions — the harshest ever in European football — after English fans at the match at Brussels' Heysel stadium surged into stands occupied by Juventus supporters. A wall supporting the stands collapsed, killing the 38 fans and injuring hundreds.

The UEFA board of appeal also rejected Juventus' appeal against the UEFA order that it play its

next two home matches in UEFA competitions behind closed doors.

The board said clubs were responsible for the behaviour of their supporters, and had taken the previous disciplinary records of the clubs into account.

Neither the English or Italian representatives at Thursday's meeting could bring new evidence which could have changed the original decision, it said.

Liverpool officials strongly criticised UEFA itself at Thursday's meeting.

In a 130-page dossier, Liverpool said its suspension was unjust and inappropriate. It blamed both UEFA and the Belgian authorities, which UEFA has banned from staging major European soccer finals for 10 years.

A synopsis of the testimony given to reporters said Liverpool had warned of counterfeit tickets and black market sales in May.

"There is no evidence that UEFA or the Belgian authorities took any action following this clear warning," it said.

While Liverpool itself had complied with all UEFA and Cou-

ncil of Europe instructions and recommendations, "the organising authorities, including UEFA, were in breach of a substantial proportion of these," it said.

The ban was also agreed too hastily, before Liverpool was allowed to submit evidence, before the Belgian parliament had concluded its own investigations, and when police inquiries had barely begun, Liverpool argued.

The club had requested that its suspension should end when English clubs were once again considered fit to be admitted back into European competition.

As a way of helping families of the victims, who were mainly Italians, the two clubs Thursday proposed fielding a combined team against a mixed European eleven.

In a joint statement the clubs said: "Juventus and Liverpool deplore the violence and hooliganism that led to the death of so many innocent persons at Heysel stadium in May."

They asked UEFA to organise the match and waive expenses in favour of families of the victims.

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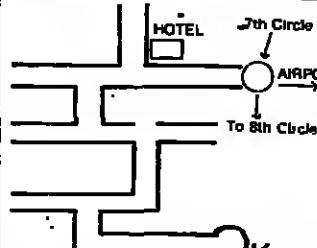
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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| One sterling | 1.3560/70 | U.S. dollars |
| One U.S. dollar | 1.3581/86 | Canadian dollars |
| | 2.8280/8300 | West German marks |
| | 3.1790/1810 | Dutch guilders |
| | 2.3400/20 | Swiss francs |
| | 57.12/17 | Belgian francs |
| | 8.6450/6550 | French francs |
| | 1894/1896 | Italian lire |
| | 238.17/27 | Japanese yen |
| | 8.3800/50 | Swedish crowns |
| | 8.3175/3225 | Norwegian crowns |
| | 10.2150/2200 | Danish crowns |
| One ounce of gold | 322.10/322.60 | U.S. dollars |

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices closed generally easier after a very quiet session due to the large amount of funds tied up in the Britoil offer for sale, dealers said. At 1430 GMT the FTSE 100 was down 2.8 at 1,283.2.

STC fell 6p to 96 after half-year results and the passed interim dividend. In a mostly firmer oil sector, Britoil showed a net gain of 10p at 225 after news the U.K. government's offer for sale of 24.59 million shares at a fully paid 185p each was over-subscribed. Golds and North Americans were mixed.

Government bonds ended little changed after a firmer opening ahead of a possible tax announcement.

Among the leaders BOC fell 6p to 280 in further reaction to Thursday's results. Blue Circle lost a net 5p to 496 but ICI rose 7p to 684 and Thoro EMI 18p to 352.

Hong Kong shares had Jardine Matheson up 8p at 133 on rumours of a possible bid from Hutchison Whampoa. 6p better at 263 1/2. Barlow Rand jumped 25p to 395 in reaction to the recent falls. Other South African industrials were also firmer.

Breweries had Bell and Biddler Guinness both unchanged at 248 and 256 respectively. S.A. Brews gained 4p to 271.

Banks were easier while insurances firmed in places after a irregular session. Britoil later moved to 226p from 225p.

YOUR DAILY
Horoscope
from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR SAT. AUGUST 10, 1985

GENERAL TENDENCIES: An unusually good day for you to get an early start to take any jaunts or journeys that appeal to you, and it is also good for getting in touch with persons with whom you wish to talk.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A good day to gain the added goodwill of friends, relatives and neighbors, so get an early start on such.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Study your financial status carefully and plan how best to increase your income.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Your mind is filled with fine ideas that should be put in motion so that you can add to your present success.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) Get that information you need to become more prosperous in your field of endeavor.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) A good day to meet with as many persons as you can. Talking over mutual ideas and aims get you good results.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Get out early and handle public and career work which are difficult to handle during the busy work week.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) A good day to contact those at a distance and show you want to continue dealing with them.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Decide what you desire in the future and then talk your plans over with persons in business.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Endeavor to get advice from a dynamic person who is restless but very successful.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Know how you want your labors to trend and look into new inventions that can make the work easier.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You arise feeling happy if properly attuned to planets and can have a delightful time with your friends.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Keep rooted to home and real estate affairs, and improve them considerably and you will gain benefits in the days ahead.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she can be very good in times of emergency and the quick mind and fast action here will be valuable in any profession. There is the tendency to procrastinate and this should be eradicated early, then there can be much success during the lifetime, especially in government.

Japan stomps U.S.
in new trade record

TOKYO (R) — Japan Friday announced a record monthly trade surplus with the United States of \$3.7 billion in July.

The previous record was \$3.46 billion in April. The announcement came just one day after visiting U.S. congressmen said such figures were fuelling pressure in the United States for protectionist measures. There are now 57 such bills before Congress.

Japanese exports to the United States rose to \$5.83 billion in July, up 4.7 per cent from the same month last year. Imports from the United States fell 8.6 per cent to \$2.13 billion, finance ministry figures showed.

Car exports were 20 per cent higher than the previous July at \$1.85 billion. Video tape recorder exports rose 17.7 per cent to \$395 million.

"Political pressure for protectionist measures is being driven by monthly figures on the balance of trade. That's what is driving Americans wild," Congressman Donald Pease said here Thursday.

Mr. Sam Gibson, chairman of the Trade Subcommittee of the House of Representatives Ways and Means Committee and head of a mission which met Japanese government and business leaders this week, urged Japan to cut its annual trade surplus with the United States.

This totalled \$37 billion last year and he said it should be reduced to \$15 billion by 1990.

Japan's trade surplus with all countries totalled \$4.6 billion in July, down from \$5.02 billion the previous month but up 14.6 per cent higher than in July last year.

July exports rose 3.2 per cent to \$15.28 billion compared with last year while imports fell 8.2 per cent

to \$10.68 billion. Exports to the European Community rose seven per cent to \$1.69 billion, while imports fell 2.7 per cent to \$808 million.

Japan's surplus with China, which expressed strong concern over its growing trade imbalance with Japan in ministerial talks here last month, swelled to \$648 million against \$73 million in July, 1984.

Japan to appeal for
new GATT talks

Meanwhile, Japan will send a special envoy to India, Sri Lanka and Indonesia next week to seek support for a new round of international trade negotiations, the foreign ministry said Thursday.

Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe will also send a letter to 12 developing nations asking them to support a call for a special session of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) in September to discuss the new GATT round, a ministry spokesman said.

Mr. Michiro Mizoguchi will visit the three countries from Aug. 14 to Aug. 21 and Mr. Abe will send the letter next week to Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand, Indonesia, the Philippines, India, Egypt, Sri Lanka, Burma, Bangladesh and Pakistan, he said.

Last month the GATT secretariat circulated a U.S. call for the special session. Member states have until Aug. 31 to reply and if a majority agree, the chairman will call the gathering.

The United States and Japan have led Western calls for the new GATT meeting to iron out problems in trade rules. But they have failed to overcome opposition from developing nations who fear a new round could harm their existing trade advantage.

China predicts major
dealings with Taiwan

PEKING (R) — Indirect trade between China and Taiwan could more than double to more than \$1 billion this year, an official newspaper said Thursday.

International Business said trade through third parties — which usually means Hong Kong — reached \$560 million last year, and was increasing about 157 per cent a year.

Traders estimate that the total value of indirect trade this year will exceed \$1 billion, the paper said.

The China News Service said last month that trade totalled \$600 million in the first quarter of this year. It did not say how the figures were calculated.

International Business said Taiwan mainly bought medicinal herbs and fish from China, while exporting textiles, television sets,

bicycles, motorbikes and watches. "Indirect trade is beneficial for both sides. We welcome the daily developing trade between both shores of the Taiwan straits," it said.

Hong Kong government figures for 1984 show that Taiwan sold \$426 million of goods to China through the territory, while importing \$128 million.

China offers special tax incentives to Taiwan businessmen. In June Taiwan authorities arrested three local businessmen on charges of sedition and questioned others in connection with trade with the mainland.

Foreign diplomats in Peking said China was willing to trade with Taiwan at a loss as part of its strategy for reunification.

S. Asian airlines offer discounts

DHAKA (R) — Seven South Asian airlines Friday decided to offer 20 per cent fare discounts to promote tourism to their countries, a spokesman for executives of the airlines said. The national airlines of Bangladesh, Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Maldives and Bhutan will give the discounts to travellers who visit at least three countries in the region and stay a minimum of two days in each, the spokesman said.

Singapore
falls prey
to severe
regression

SINGAPORE (R) — Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew said Thursday Singapore's economy had taken its worst fall in 20 years and called on his people to tighten their belts. Mr. Lee said in a national day message that the island state had minus 1.4 per cent growth in the second quarter and the outlook was poor for the rest of the year.

One of the key factors for the sharp decline was the erosion of Singapore's international competitiveness compared to its economic rivals like Taiwan, South Korea and Hong Kong, he said.

Mr. Lee said "the high costs of doing business, including high wages" had adversely affected the Singapore economy. Another reason was poor economic growth in the United States, the island's major trading partner and investor.

"Several sectors of our economy face a decline in demand, like shipyards, oil rigs, oil refining and petrochemicals," he said. We have more capacity than anticipated demand for some years ahead.

He said 36,200 people lost their jobs in the first half of this year, but most were foreign workers. "If they were all Singaporeans, we would be in big trouble," he added.

"We must be supple, flexible, and elastic on wages, rents, taxes and fees," he said. "Then we shall regain our competitiveness within two years or, at the outside, three years."

Libya to cut
labour force

BAHRAIN (R) — Libya has decided to reduce its dependence on foreign labour to help overcome adverse economic conditions and increase its self-sufficiency, the official news agency JANA said Thursday.

The agency said the decision by the General People's Congress was based on an evaluation of Libya's needs, and was not aimed at causing harm to any other party.

The congress also decided to grant Libyan nationality to any Arab workers wanting to stay in the country, it said.

The agency said a month ago that the government had decided to ban Egyptians from working in Libya in retaliation for similar treatment of Libyans in Egypt.

Several thousand Egyptians are believed to be still working in Libya. Non-Arab workers in the country include some 45,000 Turks and 23,000 South Koreans engaged mainly in construction projects.

Libya's ambitious development plans have been hit by a drop in oil prices and output. Oil Minister Fawzi Shakhoulki said last month Libyan crude output was running 100,000 barrels per day (b/d) below its 990,000 b/d OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries) quota.

U.N. pension fund sells
S. African related stocks

UNITED NATIONS (R) — The multi-billion-dollar United Nations Staff Pension Fund has sold off most of its investments in firms doing business in South Africa and will complete divestiture soon, officials said Thursday.

Divestiture was well under way before the declaration of a state of emergency and rising political unrest raised questions about South Africa's economic future, they said, adding that the share sales were made in generally favourable market conditions.

U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who has fiduciary responsibility for the fund, advised it to sell its South Africa-related investments, the official said.

"Divestiture of all remaining such holdings will be completed shortly," U.N. Controller Dick Foran said.

Holdings by the fund had been reduced this week to 14 companies with interests in South Africa, officials said, and these accounted for less than \$100 million in an investment portfolio worth more than \$4 billion.

The U.N. Security Council, at the initiative of France, urged member states last month to stop new investment in South Africa. The United States and Britain abstained on the resolution.

U.S., W. Europe and Japan enjoy most of investments

The U.N. pension fund — whose investment committee includes financial experts from Brazil, France, the United States, Japan, Britain, India, Switzerland, Ghana, Poland and West Germany — has long been under pressure from developing countries to place more of its resources in the Third World.

United Nations sources say most of the fund's money is invested in North America, Western

Europe and Japan.

U.N. pensions are generous, far exceeding those paid by the United States government to its officials. A study last year said the top U.N. pension was \$75,000 a year.

Economic analysts in Johannesburg said earlier that a recent flight of capital from South Africa has still not reached proportions which would frighten the government into putting up exchange barriers.

They said that escalating racial violence which prompted the government to impose a state of emergency on July 21 still looks far from forcing heavyweight foreign investors into a major exodus.

Mr. Brian Robinson, the chief executive of Syreets Trust, a South African fund manager, says some 365 million rand (\$180 million) were withdrawn from the country over the past 10 weeks, mainly by overseas investors dumping shares on the Johannesburg stock exchange.

Mr. Robinson said that nine firms had left the country so far this year, compared with 30 between 1980 and 1984.

Mr. Scott Hawker, an analyst with Anderson Wilson and Partners Inc. said the economy could cope with a business withdrawal on current levels without imposing exchange controls.

"But the withdrawal of investment, even on the present limited level, will certainly affect the economic recovery," he said.

IBM, Volkswagen give weight

He said so long as multinational giants such as International Business Machines (IBM) and Volkswagen showed no signs of leaving

the white minority government would probably let economic factors discourage foreigners from withdrawing.

The South African rand has weakened dramatically on foreign exchanges this year and a foreign investor, who set up a plant in the country five years ago would today be able to withdraw less than half his initial dollar investment.

Turnout which has claimed over 500 lives during the past 17 months of black agitation has brought Pretoria closer than it has ever been in economic sanctions.

France has already announced a ban on fresh investments here while the U.S. Congress is debating a moratorium on, among other things, new bank loans.

"Withdrawal through attrition"

Mr. Robinson said the simple threat of disinvestment from the republic could be detrimental to South Africa's economy.

"Firms are quietly reducing their South African ties by not increasing capital spending or employment, in effect pulling out through attrition," he said.

Mr. Hawker said there were two ways for the foreigner to leave — to sell a publicly-traded company on the Johannesburg stock exchange or, in the case of a privately-held firm, look for a buyer.

He said bargain-hunting was the name of the game, with local businessmen seeking companies at half their real value.

Analysts say capital flight would hamper a fragile recovery from South Africa's worst post-war recession.

Mr. Hawker said withdrawal of capital could lead to a vicious circle in which departing investments push the rand down, increase inflation and reduce the money supply.

Third World proposals seek
end to currency fluctuations

WASHINGTON (R) — Developing nations' so-called Group of 24 to be formally approved at a meeting here later this month.

The document will be presented for discussion in the Interim Committee During the joint IMF and World Bank annual meeting in Seoul, South Korea, in October.

The document says the shift from a fixed exchange rate system to a floating rate system has failed. It calls for coordinated international action, through an agency such as the IMF, to intervene when exchange rates fluctuate beyond certain levels.

"The IMF or another agency should be able to intervene in collaboration with others, depending on trigger mechanisms," said one official who drafted the document.

"The international community should understand there is a need for coordination of policies... that

if exchange rates go beyond a particular level the world should intervene in a coordinated way," he added.

The officials said the report did not propose a return to a fixed rate system, but they said it clearly defined what developing nations mean by appropriate exchange rates.

"This particular lack of coordination of policies is the basis of instability," he said. He said governments should seek currency values that ensure economic growth.

According to the officials, developing countries believe SDR allocations should be regular and substantial and that SDRs ultimately should be "made the principal reserve asset of the whole international monetary system."

THE Daily Crossword by Frank R. Jackson

ACROSS

- 1 Huge land mass
- 5 Kingdom in IA
- 10 Reflected sound waves
- 14 Secret word
- 15 Obsolete
- 16 Winglike
- 17 Press
- 20 Call for help
- 21 Significant periods
- 22 Ocean movements
- 23 Presently
- 24 Mountain lake
- 26 Reconsiderations
- 32 Flatfish
- 33 Stunted animal
- 34 Voice vote
- 35 Persian
- 36 Present
- 38 Lines
- 39 Watering place
- 40 Former Giant
- 41 Silkworm
- 42 Indians
- 43 Tough police
- 44 Ethnic group
- 45 Nerve-cell
- 46 process
- 49 Molding edge
- 50 Chamber music
- 51 Suits
- 52 Musical
- 53 Marketplace
- 54 Rain
- 55 — migration
- 56 Indian tree
- 57 Animal hides
- 58 Ship's front

DOWN

- 1 Play sections
- 2 London area
- 3 Caesar's head
- 4 Writ gpe.
- 5 Nerve cell
- 6 Messenger's charge
- 7 Touches gently
- 8 Wood for bats
- 9 Marfether
- 10 Dining
- 11 Attired
- 12 Leathing
- 13 Crude metals
- 18 Wipe out
- 19 Stride
- 20 proudly
- 23 Great name
- 24 Bull sound
- 25 Top-drawer
- 26 — of the
- 27 Choice group
- 28 Musical chord
- 29 Celebrity
- 30 Melville work
- 31 Red and black
- 32 Cutaway
- 33 melody
- 36 Do over
- 37 "The Red"
- 38 Versatile one
- 42 Focused use
- 44 Gt. sea god
- 45 Weedy grass
- 46 Has being
- 47 Foolish error
- 50 Touch
- 51 Gambling town
- 52 Male cow
- 53 Diverge
- 54 From a distance
- 55 WWII site
- 56 Weary man's expression
- 57 Swish word
- 58 Strike
- 59 Gremlin

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

MAINE STONE HURK
DENISE GAISDORF
HEADFORTH CHALLICE
DONT WATER TRENT
ANTIA SIO
SUNNINGHOO COVER
ARLAV RICH ELLI
ARLAV SKUNK BLIP
KARL FINE SAUTIE
PLAYING FORTNITE
DIE RIAL
ANDIE COLINS ASIA
HAKEN MOORE SHEELS
OPAL SCENE TROT
MAINE STONE HURK

Andy Capp

OH, HECK, THE TIME!
WHAT AM I
GOING TO SAY...?

C'MON, THINK,
THINK...

TOH! MY MIND'S
A BLANK, I NEVER
USED TO HAVE
THIS TROUBLE

THERE'S NO
EXCUSE FOR
STAYING OUT
TILL THIS
TIME OF
NIGHT!!

THANKS, PET
— I THOUGHT
I WAS
LOSING
MY TOUCH

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

Copyright 1985
Curtis Systems, Inc.

"If you think Jackie Gleason and Oliver Hardy are adorable, how come I have to diet?"

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

PODEK
NOOHR
GLUTLE
SHMAIF

WHAT A VISITOR
TO HAWAII!
IS INTERESTED
IN FINDING
OUT ABOUT FIRST.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

ANSWER: THE "OOO" OF THE "OOO" (Answers)

Yesterday's Jumble: QUEST GAWKY DENOTE SURELY
Answer: What to wear when working outdoors — A "LAWN DRESS"

S.African death toll reaches 38 amid continued protests

Pik Botha holds talks with U.S. officials

INANDA, South Africa (R) — South African troops and police joined Indian residents armed with pistols and shotguns to fight off black protesters in Inanda township north of Durban, witnesses said.

Hospital officials said 16 bodies were brought in during the night, bringing to 38 the number of people killed since protests began on Tuesday. Police said they shot dead one black man, bringing to nine the number killed by police.

Reporters saw crowds of blacks attack one of the few Indian shopping centres in the area not already plundered and police said they arrested 15 people on charges of looting.

Indians tried to drive off the crowds with shotgun and pistol fire and were at one point joined by troops in armoured personnel carriers and police firing rifles.

Hundreds of Indians have fled

their homes in the township, which houses both black and Indian residents.

The government said Thursday it had ordered reinforcements into the area, where troops were already supporting police.

In another township, Kwa-mashu, several families abandoned their homes as crowds of blacks moved towards them. Civil leader Kaajith Rammarin said he had left the doors of his home open when he left with his family.

"The mob would have smashed the doors down anyway, so I made it easy for the looters," he told reporters.

He was highly critical of Law

And Order Minister Louis Le Grange who visited the strife-torn area Thursday.

"We were just used by the minister. He came here to give the impression he cared, but he did nothing for us. Here we are without a home because he could not provide the police protection he promised," Rammarin said.

President P.W. Botha, who imposed a state of emergency in parts of the country last month following the death of more than 500 people in protests, told reporters in Pretoria that the government was in full control of the situation.

"If necessary, we can take stronger steps than we have taken so far but I am not going to get hysterical," he said. Durban, in Natal province, is not under the emergency regulations.

Meanwhile in Vienna, South African Foreign Minister Pik

Botha, on a surprise trip to Europe, had a second round of talks Friday with U.S. officials on the racial violence in his country.

Mr. Botha told Reuters he was satisfied with the first meeting at the U.S. embassy Thursday. A West German diplomatic source said he was due to leave for West Germany later to meet a senior official of the Bonn government.

Diplomats in Washington said the administration of President Reagan was seeking important changes in the South African government's apartheid policy of racial segregation.

Mr. Botha arrived Thursday for hastily arranged talks with Chester Crocker, U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, and President Reagan's National Security Adviser, Robert McFarlane.



BAR WRECKAGE: The shattered bar of the Hotel London at the Athens suburb of Glyfada after a powerful explosion on Thursday. The explosion left 13 injured, most of them foreign tourists. Police said they found a leaky gas canister in the kitchen of the hotel and ruled out a bomb explosion (AP wirephoto)

Israel denies aiding Nicaraguan guerrillas

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Prime Minister Shimon Peres denied that Israel is supplying weapons or training to U.S.-backed insurgent rebels in Nicaragua, an aide said Friday.

The charges were made by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega in an interview published Thursday in the Israeli daily newspaper Haaretz.

Mr. Ortega was quoted as saying that captured rebels and defectors from the Contra insurgent force had provided him with evidence of Israeli involvement in the rebel camps. Israel is a "tool of the United States in Central America," Haaretz quoted Mr. Ortega as saying.

"Those claims are unfounded. Israel is not a side in the war in Nicaragua and is not involved in Nicaragua either with personnel, advice or weapon supplies," Mr. Peres was quoted as saying by an aide who demanded anonymity.

The Foreign Ministry said Thursday that Israel and Nicaragua have been in contact on the possibility of restoring diplomatic relations severed in 1982. An official, speaking on condition of anonymity, said the talks had made no progress.

Mr. Ortega said that proof that Israel was helping the rebels came from interviews with captives and from captured documents. He would eventually make public some of the documents.

Israel's Foreign Ministry denied Mr. Ortega's allegations of direct

aid and arms sales. A ministry statement said Israeli arms could have reached the rebels only through a third party.

It said Israel's only contact with Nicaragua had been attempts to restore diplomatic relations.

Meanwhile the White House Thursday acknowledged having had contacts with anti-government rebels in Nicaragua, but President Reagan denied violating U.S. laws on aid to the guerrillas.

"We're not violating any laws," Mr. Reagan replied when asked by a reporter if the U.S. National Security Council (NSC) was directing rebel operations and, if so, was breaking the law.

In a separate, written statement, the president pledged "to continue to work with Congress to carry out the programme... and take care that the law be faithfully executed."

Mr. Reagan's denial followed a similar statement by White House spokesman Larry Speakes.

Mr. Speakes did not deny a New York Times report that NSC officials had bad contacts with the rebels, but he said no NSC member had violated the law.

Asked about the Times report, Mr. Speakes said: "Contacts have been made from time to time for the purpose of receiving information and for fostering contacts, such as was done at the time the president met the democratic resistance leaders."

Irish violence marks internment anniversary

BELFAST, Northern Ireland (AP) — Marking the 14th anniversary of internment (without trial, IRA supporters Friday threw gasoline bombs, set fire to hijacked vehicles and lit blazing bonfires in Catholic strongholds around the province.

Britain introduced internment without trial for terrorist suspects in Northern Ireland on Aug. 9, 1971. It abandoned the policy in March 1976, but each year IRA supporters mark the anniversary of its introduction with violence and rallies.

A press officer at Belfast Police Headquarters said Catholic youths threw gasoline bombs at police in the staunchly Catholic bogside quarter of Londonderry and set hijacked buses, trucks and cars ablaze in Belfast.

The press officer said that in the Divis area of Catholic west Belfast, a large stone-throwing crowd were trying to pull a driver from his car to hijack it attacked police when they went to his aid.

The press officer, who in accordance with British practice de-

clined to be named, said the officers fired a total of 21 plastic bullets to protect themselves.

The crowd eventually dispersed but the press officer said that one man was taken to hospital with head injuries which may have been caused by a plastic bullet.

He said that at Downpatrick 43 kilometres south east of Belfast gasoline bombers attacked the home of a Protestant official unionist councillor, Sam McCartney, and a Baptist Church.

But he said nobody was hurt and no damage was caused in either attack. Police fired plastic bullets to disperse Catholic youths.

A house in Duanmurray on the outskirts of west Belfast was gasoline-bombed during the night but the occupants escaped uninjured. No reason for the attack was given.

In other incidents, the press officer reported arson attacks in Armagh City in the south of the province and gasoline bomb attacks at Castlewellan 40 kilometres south of Belfast. There were no injuries reported in either place.

Peace activists released by anti-Sandinista rebels

MANAGUA (R) — Twenty-nine U.S. peace activists and 14 journalists captured by Nicaraguan rebels on the river border with Costa Rica have been freed and were expected in Managua Friday, the witness for peace group said.

Costa Rican officials said the group had been spotted some 10 kilometres west of where three armed men forced them ashore on Wednesday and held them captive for 29 hours.

Sharon Hsieltler, spokeswoman for Witness for Peace in Managua, told a press conference Thursday the captives, who identified themselves as members of the previously unknown Nicaraguan Anti-Communist Action, had freed the activists and reporters around noon.

The peace expedition down the San Juan River set out on Tuesday despite threats of attack by Revolutionary Democratic Alliance (ARDE) rebels. Witness for Peace initially said 31 Americans had been captured but later said

two activists had disembarked before the incident.

Ms. Hsieltler said the group was expected to spend the night at El Castillo, about 50 kilometres from San Carlos.

She said one of the activists, Warren Armstrong, had said by radio that Costa Rican officials in a helicopter spotted them shortly after their release, questioned them and allowed them to resume their voyage.

The Costa Rican Information Ministry confirmed the sighting but denied making contact.

In a radio exchange on Wednesday, Armstrong said the group had been forced ashore at Las Cruces, a small settlement on the Costa Rican riverbank, by three armed men he identified as anti-Sandinista rebels.

Costa Rica, which has declared itself neutral in Central American conflicts, has repeatedly denied Nicaraguan charges that it harbours guerrillas fighting the Sandinista government.

Bishops predict ruin in El Salvador if talks fail

SAN SALVADOR (R) — El Salvador's Council of Roman Catholic Bishops has said peace talks between leftist rebels and the U.S.-backed government were on the brink of collapse and warned that if they failed, the war would destroy the country.

In an 18-page letter — the first in five years — under the title of "Reconciliation and Peace", the bishops defended dialogue as the only solution for the country's almost six-year-old conflict in which over 50,000 people have died.

The church leaders' analysis came as the talks, which began last October amidst great hope, were at a low ebb. Both the guerrillas

and the government are stepping up their military activities, leaving little room for a negotiated solution.

"The efforts to minimise the suffering and to start the country on the paths to justice and peace seem condemned to failure as demonstrated by the precarious situation of the talks which began in (the northern town of) La Palma last October," the letter said.

"But if dialogue fails the only road open to El Salvador is that leading to destruction with a high cost in human lives and perhaps an irreparable social deterioration," it added.

U.S. to back Seoul's U.N. membership

SEOUL (R) — Washington will back South Korean efforts to join the United Nations despite objections from North Korea, the United States ambassador to the U.N. said Friday.

Ambassador Vernon Walters told a press conference: "The United States government is very much in favour of the Republic of (South) Korea entering the United Nations as part of the principle of universality of membership."

Neither South nor North Korea is a member of the world body and the Communist North has rejected a proposal by Seoul for simultaneous entry on the ground that it would perpetuate the division of the peninsula.

Gen. Walters said Pyongyang's position was contradictory because "in many countries where the

Republic of Korea has diplomatic representation Pyongyang is attempting also to have representation."

South Korean Foreign Minister Lee Won-Kyung said last month Seoul would try to promote its cause in the U.N. General Assembly meeting.

Gen. Walters, who met President Chun Doo Hwan and Foreign Minister Lee during his three-day visit here, said: "The sooner the Republic of Korea enters the United Nations the better. This is certainly the position of our government."

Asked about the possibility of a Soviet veto of South Korea's membership application, he said: "There will be no doubts in the minds of the Soviets that we will regard a veto of the Republic of

India masters plutonium technology

NEW DELHI (R) — India has taken a hard line on its own-found mastery of plutonium manufacture, saying that the indigenous fuel produced is not fit for international inspection.

The announcement Thursday that India was able to produce plutonium using solely domestic technology and fuel was likely to raise the stakes in a row with neighbouring Pakistan over the nuclear policies of the two countries.

India, which is not a signatory of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, does not allow inspection of its nuclear plants.

The announcement reiterated the point and congratulations sent by India's defence minister to the scientists who mastered the plutonium manufacture seemed clear signals to Pakistan that India was committed to maintaining its lead in nuclear technology.

India, which exploded a nuclear device in 1974, has said Pakistan is close to developing a nuclear weapon, a charge denied by Islamabad.

On Wednesday, Minister of State for External Affairs Khurshid Alam Khan said during a parliamentary debate on Pakistan's nuclear plans that India's capacity and capability should not be underestimated.

"We are keeping our options open," he said.

Thursday's announcement said the successful commissioning of the Dhruva Nuclear Reactor near Bombay gave India a major facility for producing plutonium.

"This is a landmark in the country's atomic energy programme," Indian Atomic Energy Commission (IAEC) Chairman Rajaraman told reporters.

IAEC officials refused to say how much plutonium the country already produced from two other reactors with foreign technology input.

Korea's entry into the United Nations as a non-constructive, non-useful step."

Gen. Walters, on a fact-finding trip for the General Assembly meeting after recently being named to the U.N. post, said his presence in South Korea indicated a close alliance between the two countries.

Seoul officials said South Korea was considering a U.N. invitation to address the assembly in September as an observer country.

Observers do not normally address the 159-member assembly but a committee organising the 40th anniversary session decided to invite South Korea and four other observer countries to give speeches. The others are North Korea, the Vatican, Monaco and Switzerland.

ITU talks to seek order for space satellites

GENEVA (R) — Delegates from around the world are meeting to try to establish some order in space for the growing number of geostationary satellites musing for a slot above the equator.

The International Telecommunication Union (ITU) called the conference, which began Thursday and is expected to last for nearly six weeks, to try to ensure that all countries have equitable access to the zone, already packed with more than 130 satellites.

Geostationary satellites are placed about 35,600 kilometres above the equator, the only place where objects turn at the same velocity as earth, making them appear stationary and enabling antennas on earth to remain in constant contact.

Heated debate is expected

among the 1,000 delegates from more than 140 countries over a proposal by the United States, which has launched more satellites than other countries over the past 20 years. The United States is being challenged by developing countries anxious about their future share in space.

Under the U.S. plan, satellite-operating states are urged to set aside sections of the radio frequency spectrum in space for Third World nations not yet able to launch their own devices.

Washington has said it opposes rigid allocation schemes, as called for by these countries, arguing this would thwart attempts by advanced states to reduce interference and develop more efficient satellites within the limited space available.

Final decisions on the future

allocation of satellite-space will however not be taken before a second session in 1988.

In the past the ITU has assigned orbital slots and radio frequencies on a first-come-serve basis to those among its 161 members ready to install a satellite within five years.

The U.S. proposal, according to delegates, would reserve special "expansion bands" for other nations as much as 15 years ahead of their needs.

European Space Agency (ESA) experts expect the clutter of satellites, that has over the decades formed an artificial ring around the earth, to swell by about 10 per cent each year — in line with growing telecommunications, television, radio and military surveillance demands.

3 gunmen kill Indian politician in Manipur

NEW DELHI (Agencies) — Three gunmen shot dead a politician in India's north eastern border state of Manipur, the Press Trust of India (PTI) news agency reported Friday.

PTI quoted official sources as saying L. Solomon, Manipur's former finance minister, was gunned down Thursday night in front of his wife at his home near the state capital Imphal.

The gunmen were suspected to be members of an underground movement, it added. It did not give further details.

The People's Liberation Army, an outlawed guerrilla group representing Manipur's tribal people, has been fighting for an independent nation in the state bordering Burma.

The attackers were supporters of the Communist Party of India (CPI-M), which rules West Bengal in coalition with other left-wing parties, PTI said.

Police in Manipur stepped up patrols Thursday to head off possible counter-attacks but a protest strike called by local Congress (I) supporters passed off peacefully, PTI added.

West Bengal, one of the few states not ruled by a Congress (I) government, is renowned for its politically aware electorate. The ruling left front government lost some ground to Congress candidates in national elections last December.

Controversy erupts on plan to bring Bhutto's body home

KARACHI (R) — A provincial legislator is threatening legal action if the Pakistan government allows the body of a son of executed former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto back into the country for burial.

Sind province assembly member Abdul Jayyum Shaikh Thursday night appealed to military ruler Mohammad Zia ul Haq to ban the entry of the body of Shaheenaz Bhutto, who died in southern France last month.

He said Shaheenaz was a founder of the Al Zulfikar urban guerrilla group and his body should not be admitted back into Pakistan.

Shaikh's move, announced in a press statement, brought swift, angry condemnation from Bhutto's banned Pakistan People's Party (PPP).

Karachi PPP chief Nabi Dad Khan said the government should expedite the transfer of the body from France to Pakistan, and added: "Such statements are putting salt on our wounds."

Shaheenaz, 27, was found dead on July 18 in his Cannes apartment and friends said they believed he was poisoned. Results of the autopsy have not been released but on Monday a French magistrate gave the Bhutto family custody of the body.

The family has said the body would be buried near the Sind town of Larkana beside the grave of his father. The elder Bhutto was toppled by Zia in a July 1977 coup and later hanged.

Shaheenaz and elder brother Muraza later founded the Al Zulfikar group, which seeks to overthrow the military government and was blamed for a 1981 plane hijacking and political murders.

Pakistani authorities, who said last month the Bhutto family would be free to bury Shaheenaz in Pakistan, have tightened security in Sind prior to the funeral, the date of which has not been fixed.

Benazir Bhutto, the late premier's elder daughter and the PPP's exiled leader, has said she will accompany the body to Pakistan and supporters expect her to attract large crowds.

Mitterrand promises severity in Rainbow Warrior probe

PARIS (R) — French intelligence agencies will be put under unprecedented public spotlight following a pledge by President Francois Mitterrand to uncover the truth about their possible involvement in the sinking of the Greenpeace vessel Rainbow Warrior.

Mr. Mitterrand said in a letter to New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange Thursday that there could be a link between French services and a couple charged in New Zealand with the attack on the vessel.

The converted trawler, due to lead a protest fleet to France's nuclear test site in the Pacific, was sunk in Auckland harbour on July 10 in a bomb blast which killed a Dutch photographer.

Mr. Mitterrand told Mr. Lange he abhorred the "criminal attack which no excuse can justify" and promised full collaboration with New Zealand detectives now in Paris in getting to the bottom of the affair.

The president said he intended the probe to be handled "with the greatest possible severity" — an indication that heads will roll in

the house, then fired on them. Five of the people were slain on the spot and two were seriously injured.

Senior government officials have rushed to the spot to conduct an inquiry, UNI said.

On Thursday two members of India's ruling Congress (I) Party have been killed and nine injured by left-wing opponents, the Press Trust of India reported.

The news agency said the Congress (I) group was travelling in a private bus to a party meeting Wednesday near Matabhanga town in West Bengal state when they were stopped and attacked by men armed with spears, knives and other weapons.

The attackers were supporters of the Communist Party of India (CPI-M), which rules West Bengal in coalition with other left-wing parties, PTI said.

Police in Matabhanga stepped up patrols Thursday to head off possible counter-attacks but a protest strike called by local Congress (I) supporters passed off peacefully, PTI added.

West Bengal, one of the few states not ruled by a Congress (I) government, is renowned for its politically aware electorate. The ruling left front government lost some ground to Congress candidates in national elections last December.

The guerrillas reportedly took the people a short distance from

German TV crew robbed in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — A West German film crew said they were robbed of their car, camera equipment and all possessions when they crossed Beirut's "Green Line". The three men told Reuters they were not physically harmed. Helmut Umbach, a West German who is Middle East correspondent for the ZDF television station, Finnish cameraman Per Mustelin and West German soundman Helmut Walter were stopped by three men at the Museum Crossing. They forced them and their Lebanese driver out of their car and took all their possessions, including identity papers. Umbach said. Umbach said the incident took place just after the crew crossed into the mainly Muslim western sector of the capital from east Beirut.

Village leader sacked for having 8 children

PEKING (R) — The Communist Party boss of a village has been sacked for fathering eight children, according to a newspaper from the east China province of Fujian. The Fuzhou City Evening News said the birth of his latest child in April set a very bad example for villagers who are supposed to have no more than two children. China's birth control regulations are aimed at limiting its population to 1.2 billion at the turn of the century. The country already has more than one billion people.

Chinese snap up fragrant shirts

PEKING (R) — A clothes factory in Canton has hit on the idea of making scented shirts and fashion-conscious buyers are snapping them up, the southern city's evening paper reported. The collars of the shirts are impregnated with perfume which is guaranteed to last for six months, the paper said.

Armed woman held at White House

WASHINGTON (R) — A 28-year-old woman carrying a loaded pistol was arrested at the White House, the secret service said. Deborah Darnell, 28, of Paducah, Kentucky, entered the White House grounds through the East Gate and set off alarms on a metal detector through which all tourists must pass, a spokesman for the service said. Secret service agents, responsible for protecting the president, found she was carrying a loaded 25 calibre automatic pistol and she was immediately arrested. He said, Darnell was charged with illegal possession of a handgun and ammunition and carrying an unregistered firearm. She was later taken into custody by local police. Tourists are escorted through the White House five days a week. They are taken through the public rooms but not into areas where President Reagan lives and works.

Man shot for refusing to give up seat on train

NEW YORK (R) — A passenger aboard a packed New York subway (underground) train shot another twice in an argument over a seat, causing a panic in which five others were injured, police said. They said the argument ended when one man pulled out a gun, said "you want me to shoot you?" and shot the other, who had refused to give up the seat, hitting him in the chest and shoulder, according to a witness. The wounded man was in stable condition in hospital. The others were hurt as they fell to the floor fearing the gunman would turn on them. A seven-year-old boy was hurt when the gunman, fleeing from the train, stepped on his face. Police said they were questioning a suspect.

Peking residents eat record number of watermelons

PEKING (R) — Peking residents have this year beaten their own melon-munching record, devouring an average of 30 kilograms of watermelon each so far this summer, the Peking Daily reported Friday. Watermelons are the Peking summer equivalent of soft drinks, eaten in large quantities by young and old alike to keep cool during the long, sweltering days.

GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

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WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠A10854 ♠93 ♠AK6 ♠86
Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one club. What action do you take?
Q.2 — Both vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠A105 ♠QJ7 ♠J63 ♠QJ92
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ 1 NT ?
What action do you take?
Q.3 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠KJ654 ♠Q5 ♠Q7 ♠AK83
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
1 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass 5 ♠ Pass
5 ♠ Pass ?
What action do you take?
Q.4 — Neither vulnerable, as South

you hold:
♠AQ1063 ♠AQ54 ♠7 ♠AK3
The bidding has proceeded:
North East South West
Pass Pass 1 ♠ Pass
4 ♠ Pass ?
What action do you take?
Q.5 — As South, vulnerable, you hold:
♠KQ ♠AKJ92 ♠AQ6 ♠AKJ
The bidding has proceeded:
South West North East
2 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass
3 NT Pass 4 ♠ Pass ?
What do you bid now?
Q.6 — East-West, vulnerable, as South you hold:
♠A10652 ♠7 ♠AQ54 ♠762
The bidding has proceeded:
West North East South
1 ♠ 1 NT Pass ?
What action do you take?